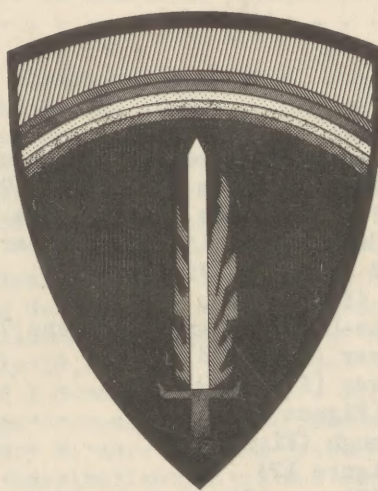


MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY

PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MEDICAL AFFAIRS

(Bi-monthly Review)



MONTHLY REPORT
OF THE
MILITARY GOVERNOR, US ZONE

1 SEPTEMBER – 31 OCTOBER 1946

NO. 16

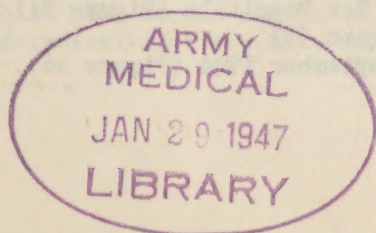


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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

HIGHLIGHTS 1/

All essential civil health positions are filled and the German health organizations in the U.S. Zone are functioning; however, there has been little progress in strengthening civil health staffs with better trained and more aggressive officials required to cope adequately with the serious problems confronting German governmental authorities. There continues to be a shortage of trained specialists, particularly in the field of tuberculosis control and treatment. There are adequate numbers of active general medical practitioners and related professional personnel to care for the ordinary needs of the population. However, all health activities are seriously hampered by the lack of motor transportation.

Communicable disease control continues at a barely satisfactory level with an increase in incidence of diphtheria, measles, and scabies during September and October. For the first time since July 1945, the incidence of gonorrhea has shown a downward trend. New cases of tuberculosis continue to be reported at a high rate with little increase in available facilities for isolation and treatment of open infectious cases.

Nutrition surveys, street-weighting data, and weights of school children indicate that the average nutritional status of the civil population remained about the same during August, September, and October, as compared with the low levels existing in July. Preliminary data for October indicates further weight losses. As compared with conditions existing one year ago, the population faces the winter with appreciably diminished nutritional reserve.

In view of the serious shortage of hospital bed capacity, concerted efforts have been made by the German health authorities aided by Military Government to obtain additional buildings and equipment for hospital use. Results have not been satisfactory, as only 10,207 beds were added during the two-month period, 1 August to 1 October. As of 1 October, there were only 10.7 beds per thousand of population, with an average occupancy of 84.2 percent, while 15 beds per thousand is the minimum number necessary to care for the present backlog of tuberculous patients and for the general hospitalization of the civil population during the coming winter.

The control of communicable animal disease throughout the Zone has continued to be reasonably effective.

STATUS OF GERMAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL

During September and October, there was little change in the effectiveness of the civil health organizations in the three Laender, U.S. Sector of Berlin, and the Bremen Enclave. Little progress can be expected in strengthening civil health staffs until medical educational institutions have trained younger members of the profession in this field. With the exception of eight Kreise, all essential

1/ Complete statistical data for October are unavailable. Statistical data for August, which have become available since publication of Report No. 14 on Public Health and Medical Affairs, have been included in this report.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

civil health positions are filled, although the professional training, physical stamina, and aggressiveness of many of the present incumbents are not up to the standard required to cope adequately with the many serious problems now confronting the German governmental authorities in the field of public health. As of 1 November, there were four Kreise in Bavaria and four in Greater Hesse without official health officers, these areas being covered by health officials from adjoining Kreise.

The increasing incidence of tuberculosis has revealed a deficiency of trained specialists required to staff organizations for its control and to furnish adequate treatment by the utilization of modern therapeutic techniques. While there are sufficient numbers of active general medical practitioners and related professional personnel to take care of the ordinary needs of the population, the lack of specialists in other fields such as neuro-surgery, pathology, and urology, is becoming more evident. The numbers of active professional and related personnel has shown only minor changes over the past several months (Figure 1). As of 1 October 1946, there was one doctor for every 1,105 German civilians as compared to 1,135 on 1 August and 1,092 in March.

In addition to the lack of properly qualified public health personnel, the activities of the German health organizations continue to be seriously hampered by the lack of motor transportation to accomplish inspection and survey trips required to supervise properly health activities at the Kreis and Regierungsbezirk levels. Lack of transportation also seriously reduces the amount and effectiveness of ordinary medical care being furnished to the civil population.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

Although there have been no serious epidemics, the health situation throughout the U.S. occupied areas continues to be barely satisfactory. Among the major communicable diseases, diphtheria, measles, and scabies increased in incidence during September and October. Typhoid fever and scarlet fever after increasing in September have shown a downward trend in October while tuberculosis and syphilis have remained essentially unchanged. Gonorrhea, dysentery, whooping cough, and malaria decreased during this two-month period. (Figures 2 - 12 inclusive).

Comparison of the rates of the more important communicable diseases in the Laender, Berlin and Bremen are shown in Figures 13 - 20, inclusive. Gonorrhea is higher and shows an upward trend in the predominantly urban areas, i.e., Berlin and Bremen, while it is lower and shows a downward trend in the Laender (Figure 13). Syphilis (Figure 14) has a greater incidence in predominantly urban populations and shows generally an upward trend.

New cases of tuberculosis (Figure 15) are reported at a greater rate in Berlin than other reporting areas. The general trend of incidence remains essentially the same. Diphtheria (Figure 16) and scarlet fever (Figure 17) are higher in urban areas. Whooping cough (Figure 19), after a seasonal increase, is now declining. Typhoid fever (Figure 20) shows increases in Bavaria and Greater Hesse.

The incidence of venereal diseases which had been increasing since July 1945 showed a decline in September; the average number of cases per week for August was 2,924 for gonorrhea and 973 for syphilis while in September the average was 2,779 and 936 respectively. The venereal disease prevention program is concentrating on groups of the German population who are the main source of infection for the occupation forces. A total of 14,278 cases of gonorrhea were treated with

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penicillin during August and 11,871 during September, bringing the total number treated since the beginning of the program in December 1945 to 99,367 (Figure 21).

New cases of tuberculosis continue to be reported at an extremely high rate. The development of controls for tuberculosis are progressing slowly as the greatest difficulties are encountered in the acquisition of suitable hospital bed space for isolation and treatment of infectious cases. As a result of the great shortage of hospital bed space, it is necessary to treat large numbers of active infectious and non-infectious cases in the home. These cases are housed in separate rooms in the home where possible, and supplementary food is authorized. There were 6,385 new cases of tuberculosis of the lung and larynx during August and September bringing the known total of such cases to 110,953 in the U.S. Zone, U.S. Sector of Berlin, and the Bremen Enclave. Hospital beds occupied by tuberculosis patients during September totaled 12,439 in tuberculosis dispensaries, treating non-hospitalized cases, carried out 43,497 regular examinations, 73,229 fluoroscopic examinations and 18,045 home visits.

Local outbreaks of typhoid fever have occurred mainly in small urban communities and usually originate with typhoid fever carriers or from direct contact with a case of the disease.

While influenza has not increased, a program for prevention and control is in progress. Laboratory facilities capable of detecting influenza are available in each Land and reserve hospital beds are maintained to insure provision of minimum needs to meet an outbreak.

Increased incidence of diphtheria is following the previous seasonal patterns, but is lower than last season. The extensive diphtheria immunization program has effectively reduced the number of susceptible individuals among children and is probably responsible for the improvement noted. Increased occurrence in adults is being studied.

Four cases of typhus fever have been reported for the September and October period, which is an unprecedented low in the U.S. Zone and the U.S. Sector of Berlin for this season when its increased incidence is to be expected. The typhus control program includes disinfection procedures for all persons entering the U.S. Zone and the provision of trained personnel with delousing equipment and supplies in every community to disinfect the environment of suspected or recognized cases.

Movements of refugees, expellees and displaced persons are being medically supervised through processing at zonal border control stations and reception centers within the Laender and for individual entrants at their destination prior to the issuance of a food ration card. Tuberculosis, venereal disease, scabies, dental disease, typhoid fever, dysentery and nutritional defects are being discovered and brought under treatment through this requirement. Bremen port facilities have grown in importance for shipping and the sanitary supervision and quarantine of ships in its harbors is being developed. Specialized sanitary personnel are being provided in order that Bremen can assume full responsibility for inspection of incoming ships and administration of adequate port health security.

The immunization program continued during August and September, with greatest emphasis on typhoid fever immunization in those communities where outbreaks have occurred and where environmental factors have not been sufficiently improved. Diphtheria immunization has lagged and action is being taken to accelerate it in order to reduce to a minimum the number of susceptible children. The use of the Schick test to detect susceptibility to diphtheria is being introduced. Immunizations during this period are shown in Figure 23. The following figures show the number of immunizations completed since the beginning of occupation: ✓

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<u>Disease for which immunized</u>	<u>Immunizations Cumulative to 1 Sept. 1946</u>	<u>Immunizations Cumulative to 1 Oct. 1946.</u>
Total of 5 types of immunization	6,287,678	6,494,237
Smallpox	945,404	968,482
Diphtheria	1,886,224	1,924,499
Typhoid Fever	2,732,930	2,842,243
Scarlet Fever	648,028	683,177
Typhus	75,092	75,836

The death rate from communicable diseases remained essentially unchanged (Figures 23 to 26, inclusive). During September and October communicable disease deaths continued to be of minor importance in the total death rate. Deaths due to tuberculosis decreased slightly during August and September. Live births in the three Laender of the U.S. Zone exceeded deaths during the quarter ending 30 September by 23,146 (Figure 27). Infant mortality rates continued to decrease during this period; the greatest decrease in infant mortality rates occurred in Berlin and Land Bavaria. The total mortality rate continued its downward trend. (Figures 28 and 29).

Nutrition

Average body weights of German adults in August remained virtually unchanged as compared with July. In September there was some gain in weight in all adult age groups except that of elderly women who remained at the low level of July (Figures 30 - 33 inclusive). Reports for October indicate virtually no net change in the average weights of adults as compared with September, for small losses by men under 60 were offset by similar gains in women under 60, while the elderly remained at the September level. Although there have been few changes in the weight level of adults from July through October, the population faces the winter with appreciably diminished nutritional reserve as compared with one year ago. In the 10 - 17 age group, there was some gain in August followed by a loss of weight in September. The 7 - 15 age group shows need of preferential consideration in the official ration to prevent further deterioration in growth and development.

Rickets continues to be prevalent because of the relatively small percentage of infants and small children who receive vitamin D supplements. Other deficiency states are relatively unchanged except for a sharp local increase in nutritional edema in Frankfurt in September.

The official ration in September provided to the normal consumer 60 percent of his caloric requirement for minimum maintenance, as compared with 65 percent for the 10 - 17 age group.

The increase on 14 October in the official ration to 1,550 calories for the normal consumer will help to meet the additional demands of winter. The extent to which this can be supplemented from extra-ration sources will determine whether food consumption will be adequate to prevent further losses in weight and nutritional reserve. For those who do not have access to sufficient additional food, the prospect is poor.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Sanitation

A critical need for additional water still exists in over 50 cities in Bavaria, in spite of a constant effort by German civilian and occupational authorities to improve conditions. The cities of more than 5,000 population in Wuerttemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse, with the exception of Wiesbaden, have fairly adequate water supplies for the present population. The increase in the population of many villages has placed increased demands for water on obsolete and inadequate supply systems resulting in critical shortages and a constant hazard to health with the possibility of the spread of water-borne diseases.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Nursing Affairs

There are adequate numbers of graduate nurses to meet present needs and a few are unemployed which serve as reserve in case of epidemic. Student and staff nurses on institutional duty are receiving the heavy worker's ration. Most of the reopened nursing schools are filled to capacity and have found it necessary to refuse many applicants.

Hospitalization

During the two-month period, 1 August to 1 October, the number of hospital beds available to the civilian population increased from 167,649 to 177,856 while in the same period the number of prisoner-of-war hospital beds decreased from 9,116 to 4,350. The increase in available civilian beds of 10,207 is due to the efforts of the German health officials aided by Military Government health officers. During previous months, the loss of prisoner-of-war beds had exceeded the gain in civilian beds.

The critical shortage of space for isolation and treatment of open infectious cases of tuberculosis in Berlin will be somewhat alleviated by the release of the Luftschutz Schule (Air Protection School) Buildings in the Wannsee Section of the U.S. Sector, which was formerly occupied by U.S. troops. It is expected that this facility can accommodate at least 2,000 patients as soon as the German authorities are able to acquire beds, mattresses, linens and the many other items of equipment and supplies required.

As of 1 October there were 10.7 beds per thousand of population available in civilian hospitals as compared with a minimum of 15 beds per thousand considered necessary to care for the present backlog of tuberculosis patients and for the general hospitalization of the civil population during the winter months. Occupancy of available civilian hospital beds averaged 84.2 percent on 1 October as compared to 83.2 percent on 1 August. Occupancy in prisoner-of-war beds increased from 58.3 percent on 1 August to 75.3 percent on 1 October (Figure 34).

Narcotics Control

The acute shortage of narcotics in the City of Berlin has recently been overcome by the receipt of a substantial shipment from the U.S. Zone.

Production of narcotics is maintaining uniform levels, and efforts are

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being made to improve inter-Zonal distribution. A surplus exists, but it is believed this will be dissipated when distribution reaches normal efficiency. In view of this, no curtailment of production is being effected.

✓ Medical Supply

The general medical supply situation has shown a slight improvement during this period. Shortages of items that depend either upon the import of raw materials necessary in their production or the import of the finished product have become more acute. These items, such as fats and oils required for ointment bases (petrolatum, wool fat), castor oil, camphor, glycerin, iodine and bismuth salts, hormone preparations, liver extract, codliver oil, and agar-agar are most often in short supply or exhausted.

Insulin supplies sufficient to provide a minimum requirement on a strictly rationed basis to maintain the diabetic population of the Zone became critical during the month of October as a result of the exhaustion of supplies imported from the United States in June and July. A supply of eight million units representing about 15 days' import requirement was received by air shipment from the United States early in November. An additional quantity of five million units procured by CRALOG (Council of Relief Agencies Licensed for Operation in Germany) in Denmark is expected during November. If additional CRALOG shipments of 15 million units per month arrive early in December and thereafter, the supply will be sufficient to meet minimum requirements to supplement indigenous production of approximately seven million units per month.

Receipt of 10,000 vials each containing 200,000 Oxford units of penicillin, loaned by the U.S. Army early in October, provided sufficient stock to continue the treatment of gonorrhea in German civilians during that month. As of 1 November, penicillin stocks available to the established venereal disease treatment centers throughout the three Laender, U.S. Sector of Berlin, and the Bremen Enclave were practically exhausted. Since hospital bed capacities in venereal disease treatment centers are barely adequate, particularly in the larger cities, even with the rapid turnover made possible by the use of penicillin for the treatment of gonorrhea, it is apparent that it will be impossible because of the time necessary for the longer treatment, to isolate and treat many civilians with venereal disease, if it becomes necessary to revert to treatment with sulfa drugs or other methods because of non-availability of penicillin.

The control of scabies and other skin diseases as well as communicable diseases in general continues to be seriously hampered by the inadequacy of soap available to the civilian population. Further difficulties in the maintenance of personal hygiene and sanitation are due to the necessity of closing many of the public bathing facilities because of lack of coal. It cannot be expected that these shortages can be overcome to any appreciable extent during the coming winter months in spite of intensive efforts to provide additional fatty acids for soap production.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

German Veterinary Personnel

No significant changes have taken place during the period. The difficulties that have been present because of the use of temporarily appointed personnel continue as before. There is a lack of trained and experienced politically-approved personnel available for official duties. The reinstitution of examinations and short courses for official state veterinary service is being planned in the hope of finding replacements for the present temporarily appointed officials.

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Veterinarians entering the U.S. Zone as refugees from the east are applying for positions as official veterinarians as well as seeking practices. These people are being considered for the positions after they have proven their qualifications by attending short courses at slaughterhouses and laboratories followed by examinations.

Animal Disease Control

Figures 35 and 36 show the incidence of the principal communicable animal disease reported in the U.S. Zone for the months of August and September.

A sudden outbreak of dourine occurred in Regierungsbezirk Baden during August but was quickly brought under control. Sterilization of infected stallions with quarantine and destruction of infected mares plus a thorough physical and laboratory examination of all horses in the infected areas prior to breeding, constitute a zone-wide program for the eradication of this disease. This infection was introduced into Germany by Wehrmacht horses that were returned from North Africa and the Balkan States.

Foot-and-mouth disease has occurred in only a relatively small area in the U.S. Zone, including the Kreise of Wetzlar, Dill, and Oberlahn in Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden where the infection has been present since March 1946 following an illegal shipment of infected animals from Schleswig-Holstien. The outbreak reached a peak in June and July; no new cases have been reported since 18 August. A great deal of credit must be given to the German veterinary officials of these Kreise for their successful efforts in controlling this outbreak.

Fowl pest has been prevalent in the southeastern part of Bavaria all year and has slowly spread towards the northwest despite efforts to control it through vaccination, quarantine and other hygienic measures. Adequate supplies of vaccine are available and a large number of flocks have already been immunized. Recently the Regierungsbezirk authorities have been given permission to enforce the vaccination of all flocks in the infected areas. The excellent results obtained from the use of the vaccine has stimulated this method of control.

The zonal program for the eradication of glanders in horses has continued. Over 151,000 animals have been tested so far during this program, resulting in the uncovering of 40 reactors or potential foci of infection. Former Wehrmacht animals introduced the disease into Germany.

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY (1 September and 1 October 1946)

Areas and Categories of Personnel	Physicians	Nurses	Dentists	Mid-Wives	Pharmacists	Veterinarians	a/ Others
1 SEPTEMBER 1946							
TOTAL b/	14,224	29,009	6,842	4,797	3,093	1,169 g/	4,838 g/
LAND BAVARIA	6,928	12,214	2,914	2,194	1,135	644	743
Unterfranken	711	1,612	296	370	139	78	146
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,120	2,341	652	556	265	135	200
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	1,040	2,203	483	542	212	164	129
Schwaben	554	1,714	322	294	140	100	82
Oberbayern	3,503	4,344	1,161	432	379	167	186
LAND GREATER HESSE	3,027	6,199	1,622	1,227	600	228 g/	412 g/
Kassel	807	1,820	438	396	156	133	223
Wiesbaden	1,077	3,171	700	389	296	95	189
Hessen	1,143	1,208	484	442	148	g/	g/
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	3,019	7,314	1,514	1,245	912	243	2,319
Baden	1,161	3,248	639	548	295	76	1,018
Wuerttemberg	1,858	4,066	875	397	617	167	1,301
BREMEN ENCLAVE b/							
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	1,250	3,282	792	131	446	54	1,364
1 OCTOBER 1946							
TOTAL	15,095	31,545	7,205	4,861	3,246	1,194 g/	5,212 g/
LAND BAVARIA	7,173	13,085	3,012	2,196	1,196	643	912
Unterfranken	746	1,681	282	368	143	72	168
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,214	2,738	702	555	292	133	216
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	1,846	2,313	482	551	220	168	178
Schwaben	578	1,745	333	297	142	101	82
Oberbayern	3,589	4,608	1,213	425	399	169	268
LAND GREATER HESSE	3,048	6,209	1,618	1,233	602	227 g/	421 g/
Kassel	810	1,821	440	401	156	132	224
Wiesbaden	1,095	3,178	704	391	297	95	197
Hessen	1,143	1,210	474	441	149	g/	g/
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	3,058	7,411	1,519	1,252	915	244	2,337
Baden	1,170	3,341	641	554	297	75	1,031
Wuerttemberg	1,888	4,070	878	698	618	169	1,306
BREMEN ENCLAVE	552	1,526	259	49	97	24	148
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	1,264	3,314	797	131	436	56	1,394

a/ "Others" includes Sanitary inspectors, chiropractors, technical assistants, masseurs, nurses' aides.

b/ Bremen Enclave data not available.

c/ RB Hessen not reported.

Figure 1

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1946

INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASES
U.S. ZONE
FOR AUGUST 1946 a/

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

L A N D	POPULATION	Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths of COMMUNICABLE DISEASE														c: Cases		d: Deaths													
		Cases	Deaths	Louse Borne Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	The Lung & Larynx	The Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious	Toxic Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza
Bavaria	8,169,731	0	0	2	1	-	-	-	-	1594	385	1441	145	1933	18	19	6567	2233	405	281	62	12	1	5	8335	-	-	9	28	-	543
Greater Hesse	3,793,452	0	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	937	234	1029	163	989	8	24	3547	1191	76	66	11	23	3	44	2149	-	-	6	26	100	156
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,293,283	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	916	198	705	121	1111	4	45	2381	617	127	26	24	16	1	3	3723	-	-	-	12	-	107
Bremen Enclave	478,106	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	29	139	39	19	5	24	730	200	12	13	9	4	-	-	902	-	-	-	2	29	-
Berlin (US Sector)	944,818	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	422	104	547	182	a/	2	5	1393	622	57	11	74	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	53	a/	a/
Case Rate Expressed as per 10,000 per Annum																															
Bavaria	8,169,731	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.24	4.89	18.30	1.84	24.55	.23	.24	83.40	28.36	5.14	3.57	.79	.15	.01	.06	105.85	-	-	.11	.36	-	6.90
Greater Hesse	3,793,452	-	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.67	6.41	28.19	4.47	27.10	.22	.66	97.19	32.63	2.08	1.81	.30	.69	.08	.21	58.88	-	-	.36	.71	2.74	4.27
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,293,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.95	6.26	22.28	3.82	35.11	.13	1.42	75.24	19.50	4.01	.82	.76	.51	.03	.09	117.65	-	-	-	.38	-	3.38
Bremen Enclave	478,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.76	6.31	30.23	8.48	4.13	.65	5.22	158.77	43.50	2.61	2.83	1.96	.87	-	-	196.18	-	-	-	.43	6.31	-
Berlin (US Sector)	944,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.46	11.45	60.22	20.01	a/	.22	.55	153.37	68.48	6.28	1.21	8.15	-	-	-	a/	-	-	-	5.83	a/	a/

a/ No data submitted.

Figure 2

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT (BY LAND)
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
FOR SEPTEMBER 1946
(4 weeks)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1946

L A N D	POPULATION	Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths of Communicable Disease														c: Cases d: Deaths															
		CASES														DEATHS															
		Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	The Lung & Larynx	The Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Meningococcus	Poliovellitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious Bact. Food	Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	
Bavaria	8,169,731	1	-	-	-	-	-	1673	404	968	97	1139	13	23	5191	-	1739	472	92	40	2	1	6	7769	-	2	25	-	-	-	398
Greater Hesse	3,793,452	2	-	-	-	-	-	828	250	650	81	669	4	29	2500	-	844	64	42	13	-	3	48	2439	-	2	5	85	336	-	
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,293,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	901	210	479	129	657	7	28	1644	-	542	66	19	10	2	7	1	2950	-	1	3	-	-	40	
Bremen Enclave	478,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	34	81	16	24	1	32	603	-	166	4	4	4	-	-	-	694	-	-	-	27	-	-	
Berlin (US Sector)	944,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	97	316	101	-	2	10	1180	-	456	41	11	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	
Case Rate Expressed as per 10,000 Population per Annum																															
Bavaria	8,169,731	.02	-	-	-	-	-	26.60	6.42	15.87	1.54	18.11	.21	.37	82.54	27.65	7.50	1.46	.64	.03	.02	.09	123.53	-	.03	.40	-	-	6.33	-	
Greater Hesse	3,793,452	.07	-	-	-	-	-	28.40	8.57	22.29	2.78	22.95	.14	.99	85.75	28.95	2.19	1.44	.45	-	.10	.65	83.66	-	.07	.17	2.91	11.52	-	-	
Wuerttemberg-Baden	3,293,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.59	8.29	18.92	5.09	25.95	.28	1.11	64.94	21.41	2.61	.75	.39	.08	.28	.04	116.52	-	.04	.12	-	-	1.58	-	
Bremen Enclave	478,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.99	9.24	22.02	4.35	6.53	.27	8.70	163.96	45.13	1.09	1.09	1.09	-	-	-	188.70	-	-	-	-	7.34	-	-	
Berlin (US Sector)	944,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.79	13.35	43.48	13.90	-	.27	.38	162.37	62.75	5.64	1.51	5.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 3

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RATES
 U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
 FOR PERIOD 30 DECEMBER 1945 - 19 OCTOBER 1946
 EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

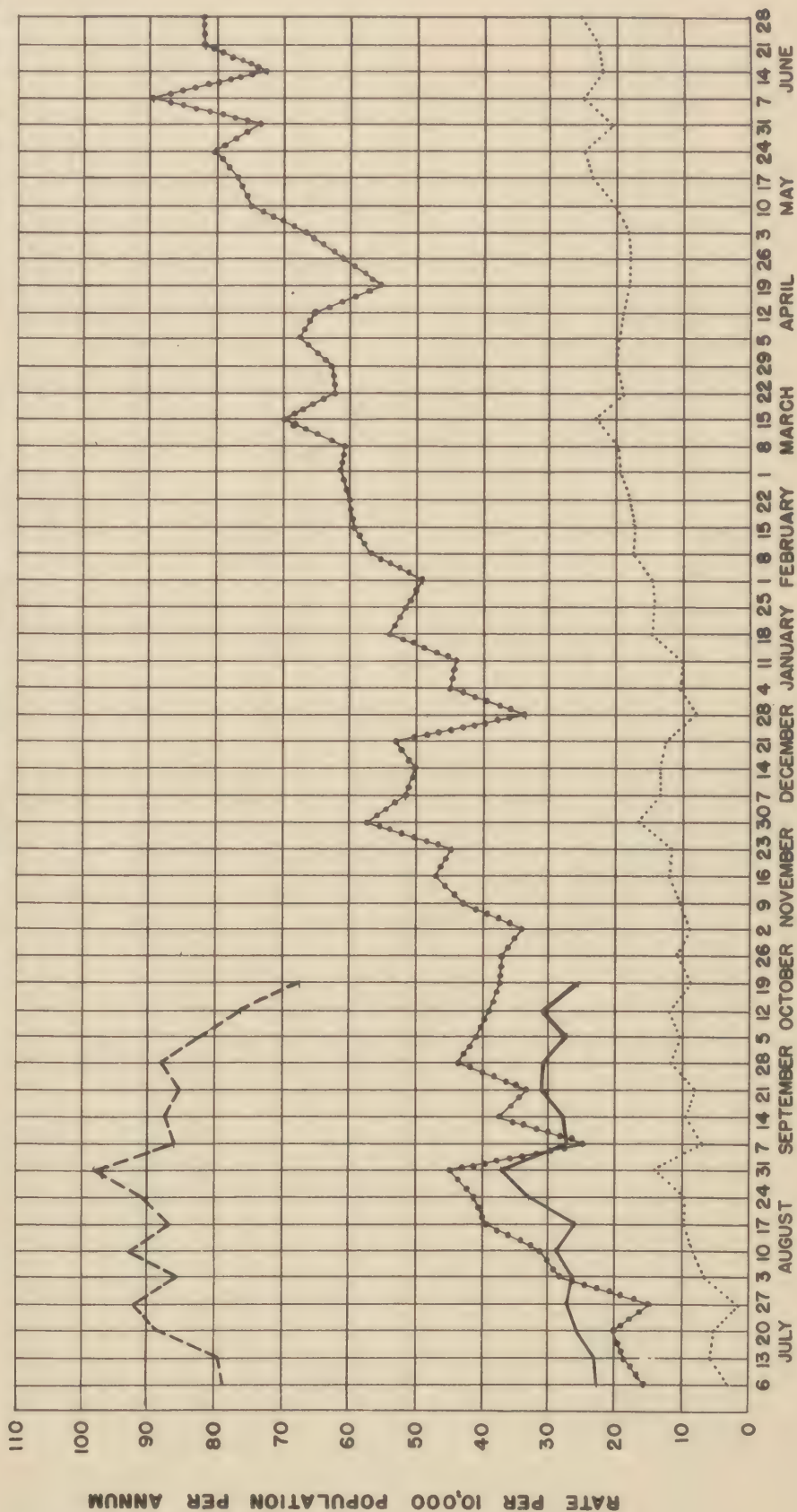
PERIOD	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne Typhus	Measles	Scarlet Fever	The Lung & Larynx	The Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis	Malaria	Influenza	Measles
January 1946	.34	-	.20	6.25	13.82	1.45	3.65	.31	.15	47.16	12.06	5.93	.47	.75	.05	.02	.69	62.57	-	.04	.09	2.72	.20
February 1946	1.02	-	.50	6.45	17.32	2.47	6.42	.33	.07	54.74	16.38	4.70	.46	1.06	.03	-	1.90	61.65	-	.02	.10	4.47	.50
March 1946	.57	.01	.88	5.85	22.65	3.03	8.99	.29	.11	67.32	21.55	3.43	.64	1.47	.22	.02	1.06	83.63	-	.07	.25	6.21	.88
April 1946	.12	-	1.33	5.14	20.02	2.75	8.84	.17	.04	60.44	18.11	2.70	.49	1.07	.06	.11	.39	108.41	-	.05	.41	4.56	1.33
May 1946	.04	-	3.05	5.46	23.10	3.34	17.97	.22	.06	72.45	21.14	2.51	.53	.86	.16	.03	.41	99.28	-	.02	.59	1.93	3.05
June 1946	.05	-	4.40	5.23	23.59	3.71	20.18	.27	.07	84.79	24.11	2.16	.64	1.46	.22	.03	.29	118.34	-	.04	.94	.71	4.40
July 1946	.01	-	6.02	5.90	22.18	4.09	23.21	.25	.22	84.58	24.52	2.86	1.38	1.23	2.92	.01	.29	108.61	-	.05	1.09	.53	6.02
August 1946	.01	.01	5.00	5.89	23.94	4.03	25.12	.22	.72	90.63	30.15	4.20	2.46	1.12	.34	.03	.32	93.68	-	.09	.75	.80	5.00
Week Ending: 31 Aug 1946	-	-	4.46	6.18	22.65	3.53	24.02	.19	1.09	98.00	37.03	3.84	1.59	.69	-	.06	.53	101.90	-	.19	.72	.81	4.46
September 1946	.02	-	6.04	7.76	19.69	3.31	19.41	.21	.95	86.72	29.23	5.05	1.31	.84	.03	.09	.43	108.05	-	.04	.51	.87	6.04
Week Ending: 7 Sept 1946	.03	-	3.93	7.39	18.66	3.62	24.15	.22	.90	85.99	27.21	5.52	1.40	.90	.03	.03	.28	119.84	-	.03	.62	.62	3.93
14 Sept 1946	.06	-	4.40	7.74	18.75	2.96	18.69	.22	1.12	87.52	27.95	4.77	1.19	.87	.03	.03	.72	109.61	-	.06	.50	.59	4.40
21 Sept 1946	-	-	8.64	8.33	20.81	3.37	20.50	.16	1.03	85.30	30.92	4.55	1.09	.69	.06	.06	.41	100.53	-	.03	.56	1.06	8.64
28 Sept 1946	-	-	7.18	7.58	20.53	3.28	14.32	.25	.75	88.08	30.83	5.33	1.56	.78	-	.22	.31	102.21	-	.03	.37	1.22	7.18
5 Oct 1946	-	-	6.52	7.46	22.53	2.87	17.57	.22	.62	81.99	27.05	3.77	.84	1.22	1.15	.06	.34	97.16	-	.03	.34	.81	6.52
12 Oct 1946	-	-	8.43	5.58	21.93	4.14	17.67	.24	.75	76.17	30.90	3.30	1.23	.60	.51	-	.48	102.54	-	.06	.42	1.08	8.43
19 Oct 1946	.03	-	9.72	6.54	23.94	3.66	17.67	.27	.69	67.47	25.62	3.15	1.59	.60	-	.09	.84	104.04	-	.12	.12	1.23	9.72

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1946

Figure 4

REPORTED CASES OF
GONORRHEA & SYPHILIS
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47

----- GONORRHEA 1946-1947
..... GONORRHEA 1945-1946
—— SYPHILIS 1946-1947
..... SYPHILIS 1945-1946



WEEK ENDED DATE
Figure 5

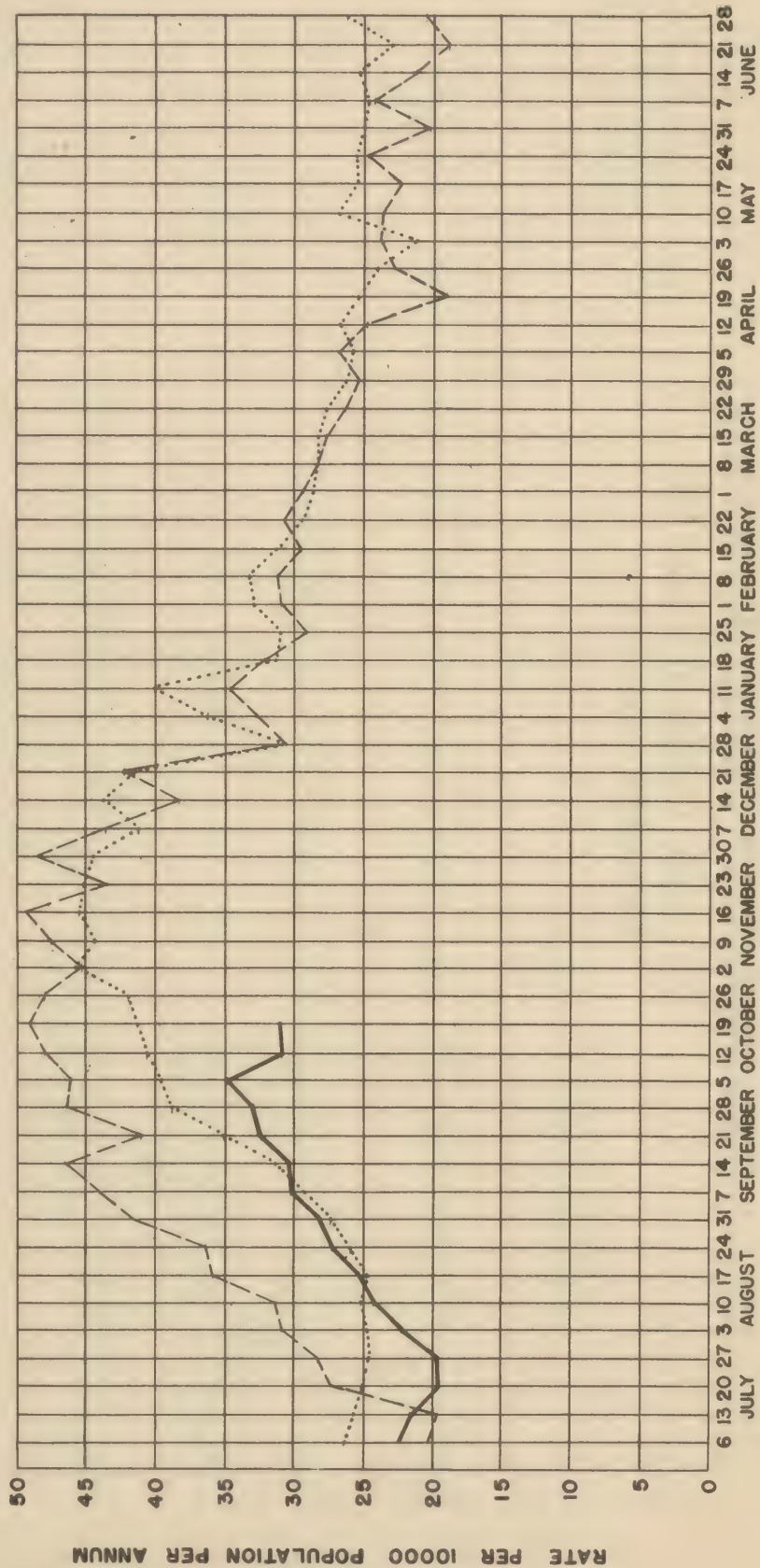
REPORTED CASES OF

DIPHTHERIA

U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47

GERMANY 1942-'43

— U.S. ZONE 1946-1947
 - - - U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
 GERMANY 1942-1943



WEEK ENDED DATE

Figure 6

REPORTED CASES OF
TUBERCULOSIS - LUNGS & LARYNX
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47
GERMANY 1942-'43

— US. ZONE 1946-1947
- - - US. ZONE 1945-1946
..... GERMANY 1942-1943

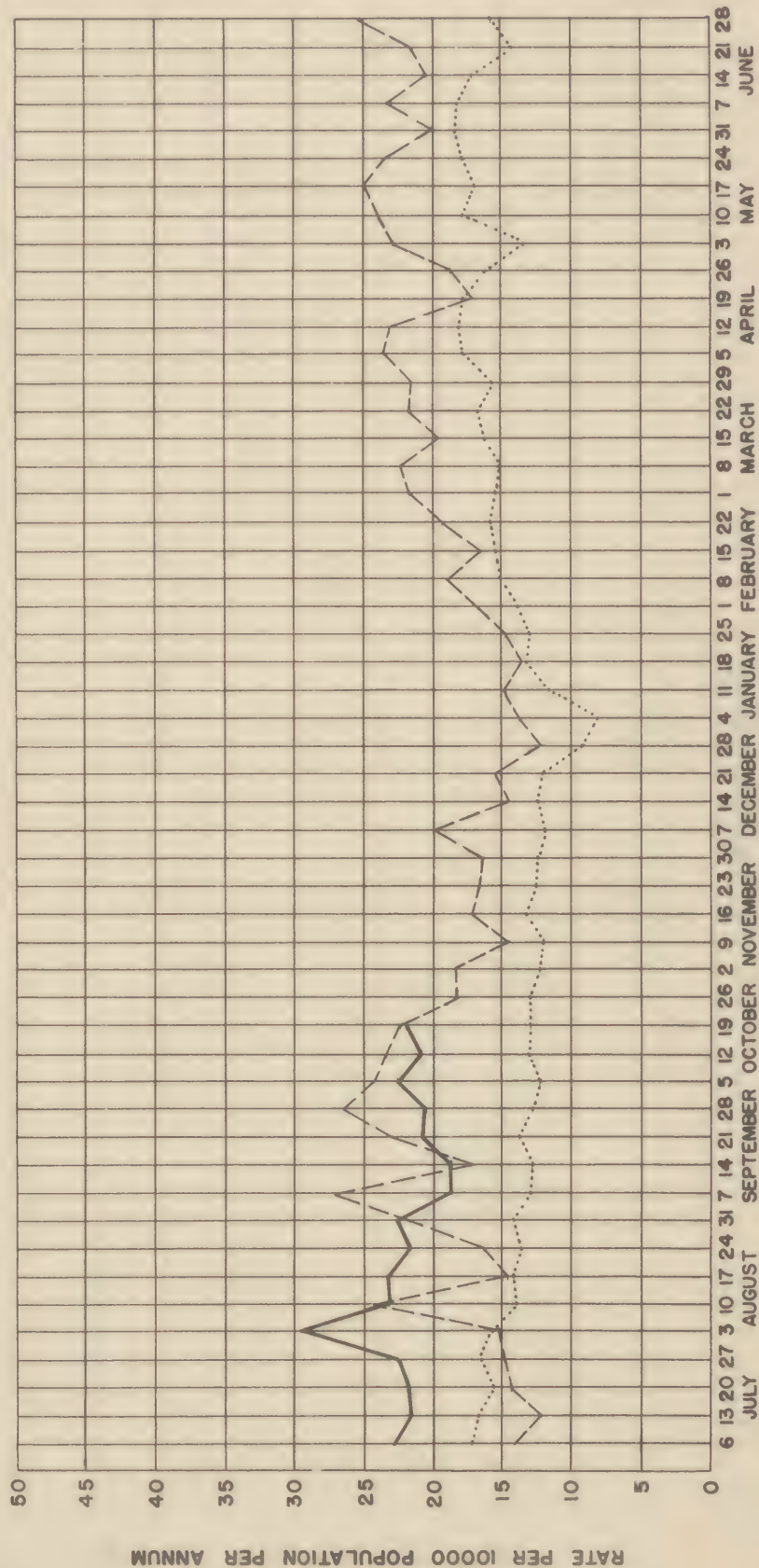
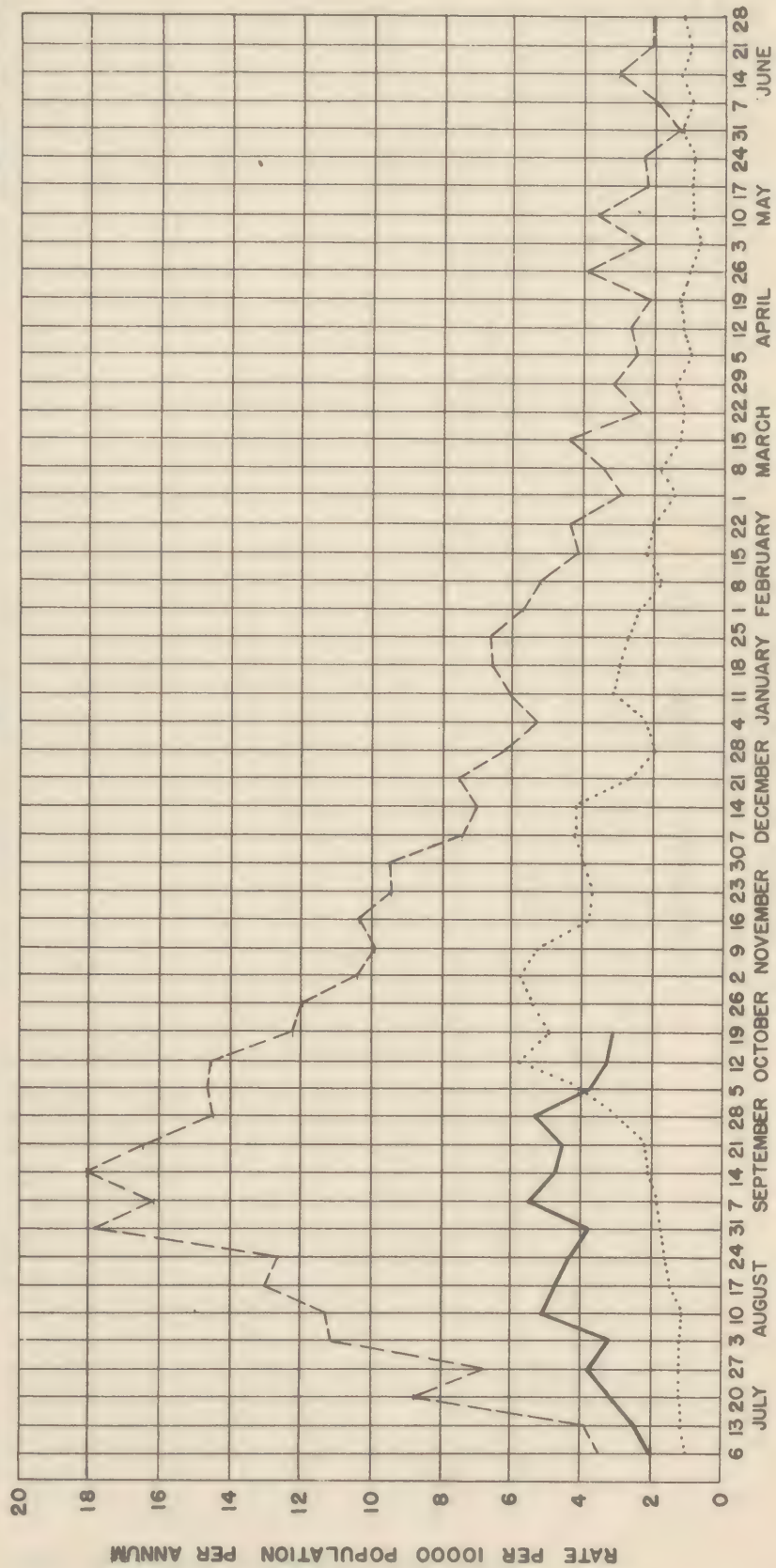


Figure 7

REPORTED CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER

U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47
GERMANY 1942-'43

— U.S. ZONE 1946-1947
- - - U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
..... GERMANY 1942-1943



WEEK ENDED DATE
Figure 8

REPORTED CASES OF
SCARLET FEVER
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47
GERMANY 1942-'43

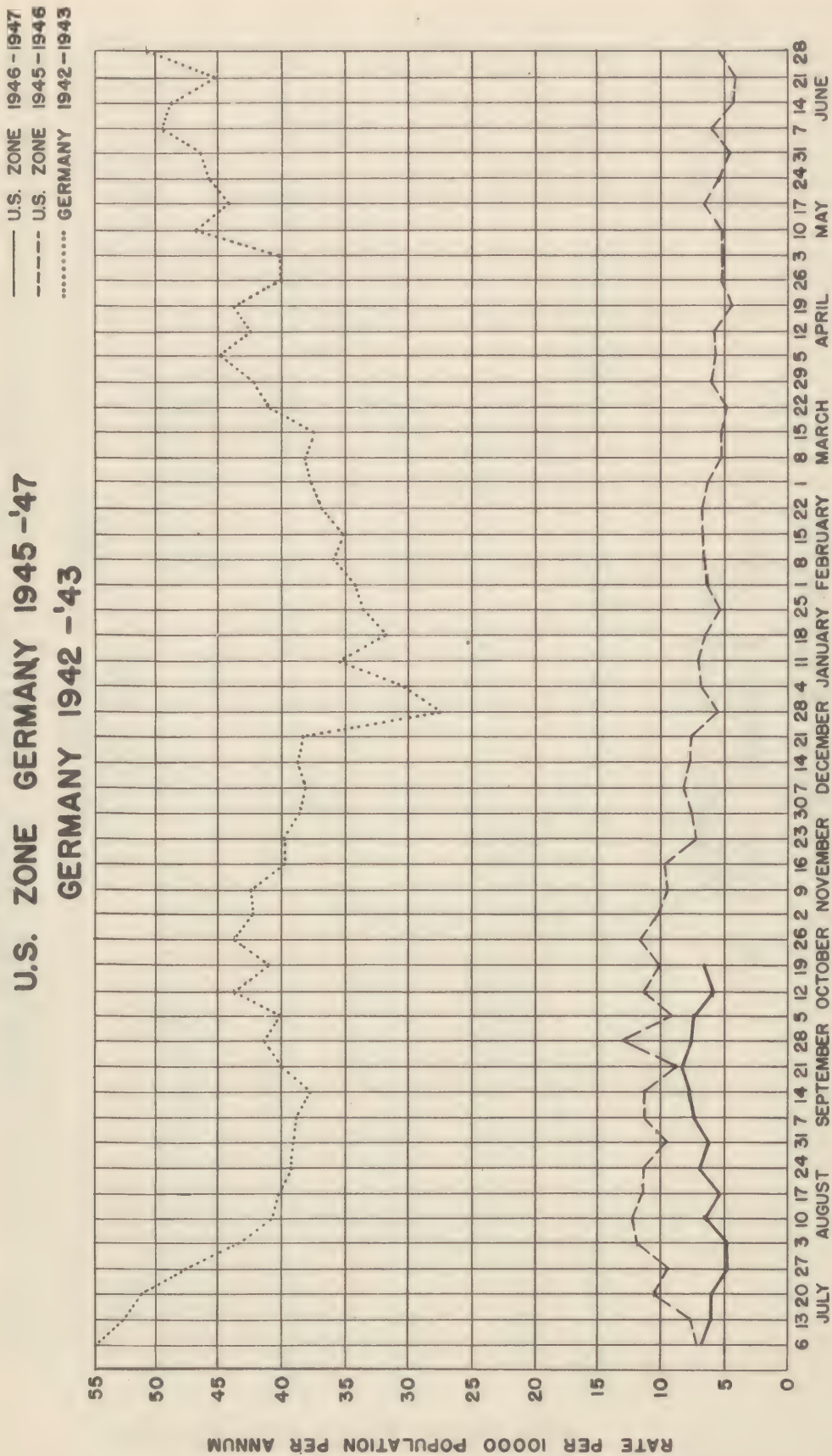
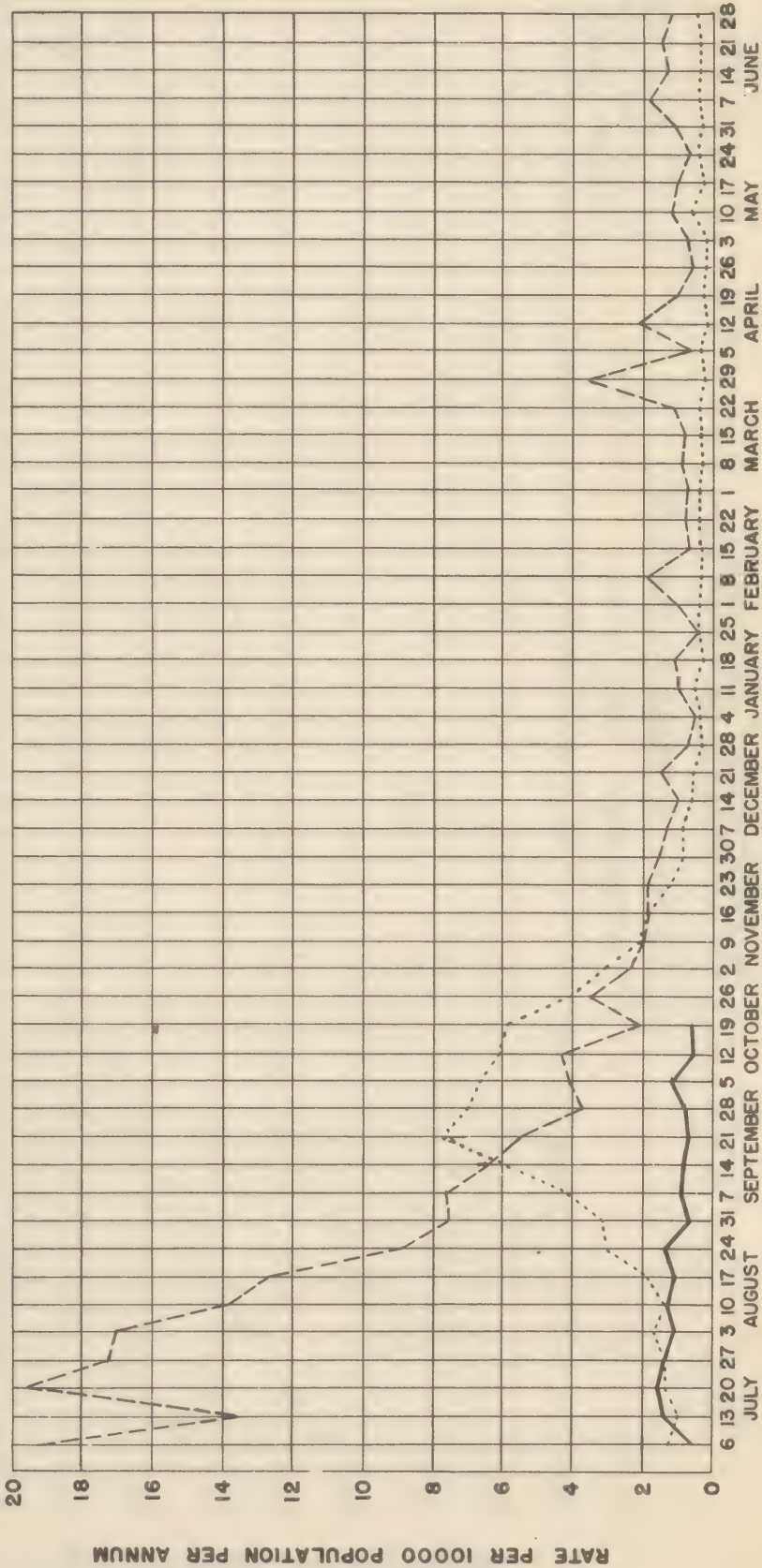


Figure 9

REPORTED CASES OF
DYSENTERY

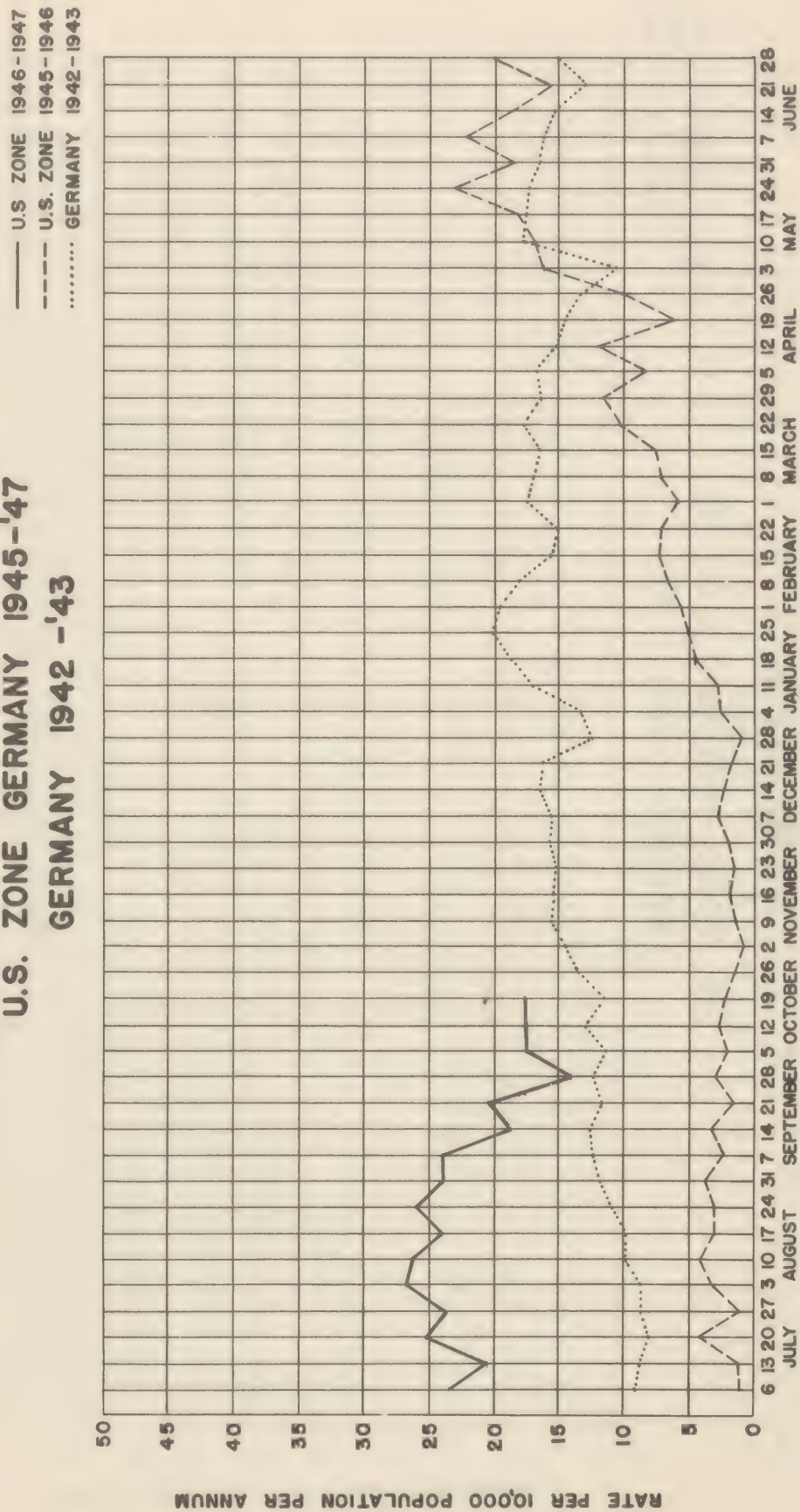
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47
GERMANY 1942 -'43

—— U.S. ZONE 1946-1947
- - - - U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
..... GERMANY 1942-1943



WEEK ENDED DATE
Figure 10

REPORTED CASES OF
WHOOPING COUGH
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47
GERMANY 1942-'43



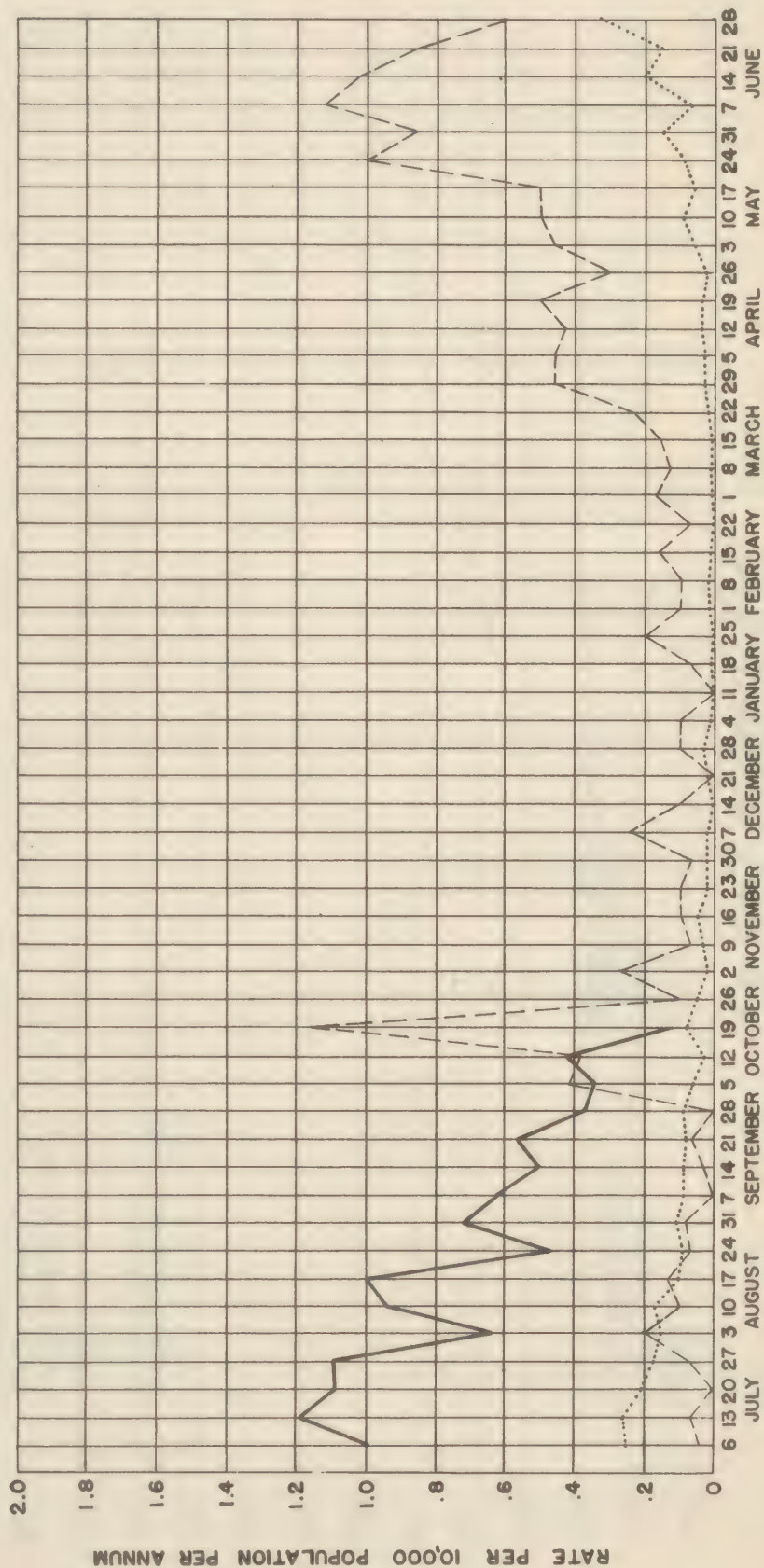
REPORTED CASES OF

MALARIA

U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47

GERMANY 1942-'43

— U.S. ZONE 1946-1947
- - - U.S. ZONE 1945-1946
..... GERMANY 1942-1943



WEEK ENDED DATE
Figure 12

REPORTED CASES OF
GONORRHEA
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

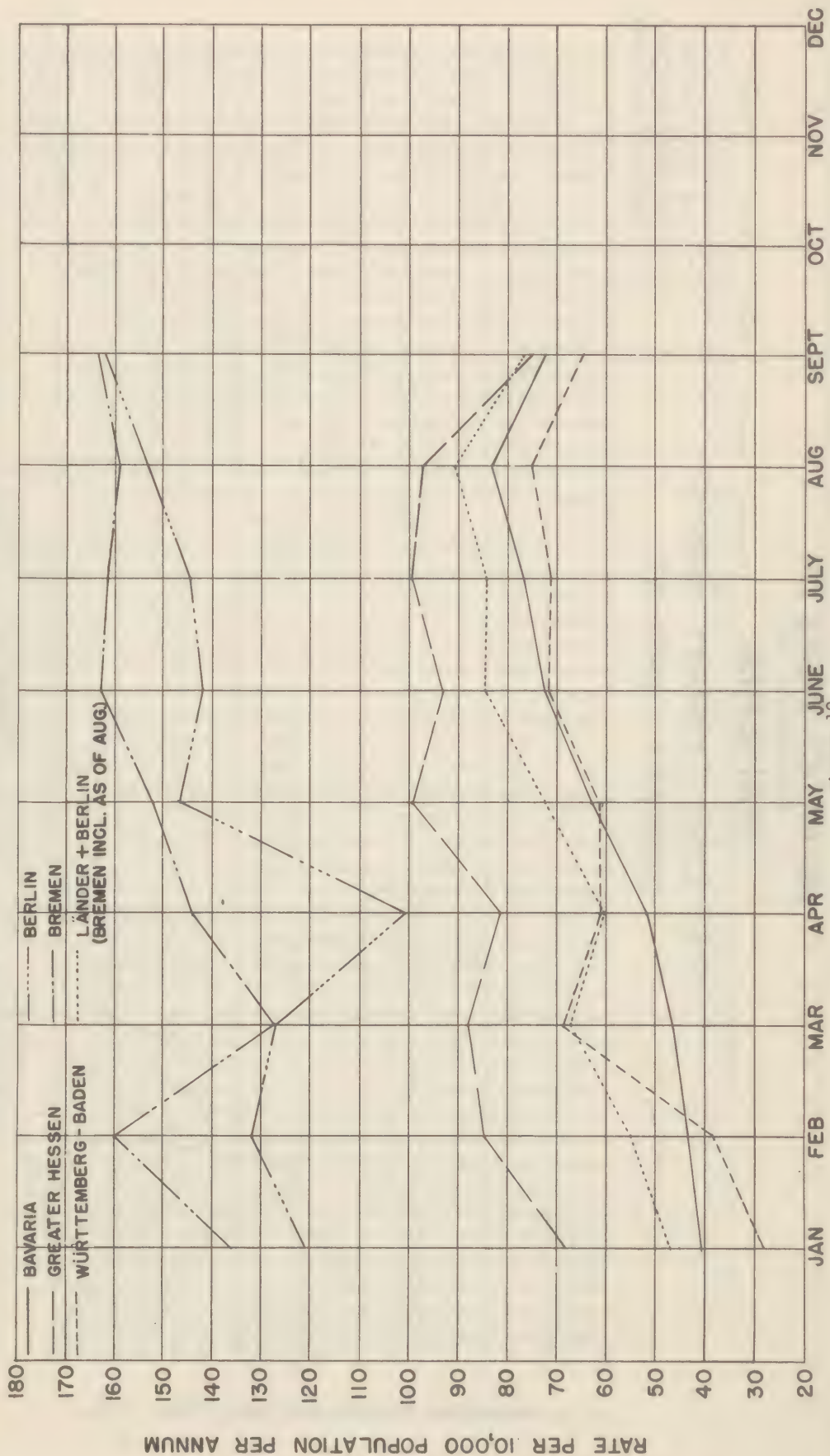


Figure 13

REPORTED CASES OF
SYPHILIS
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

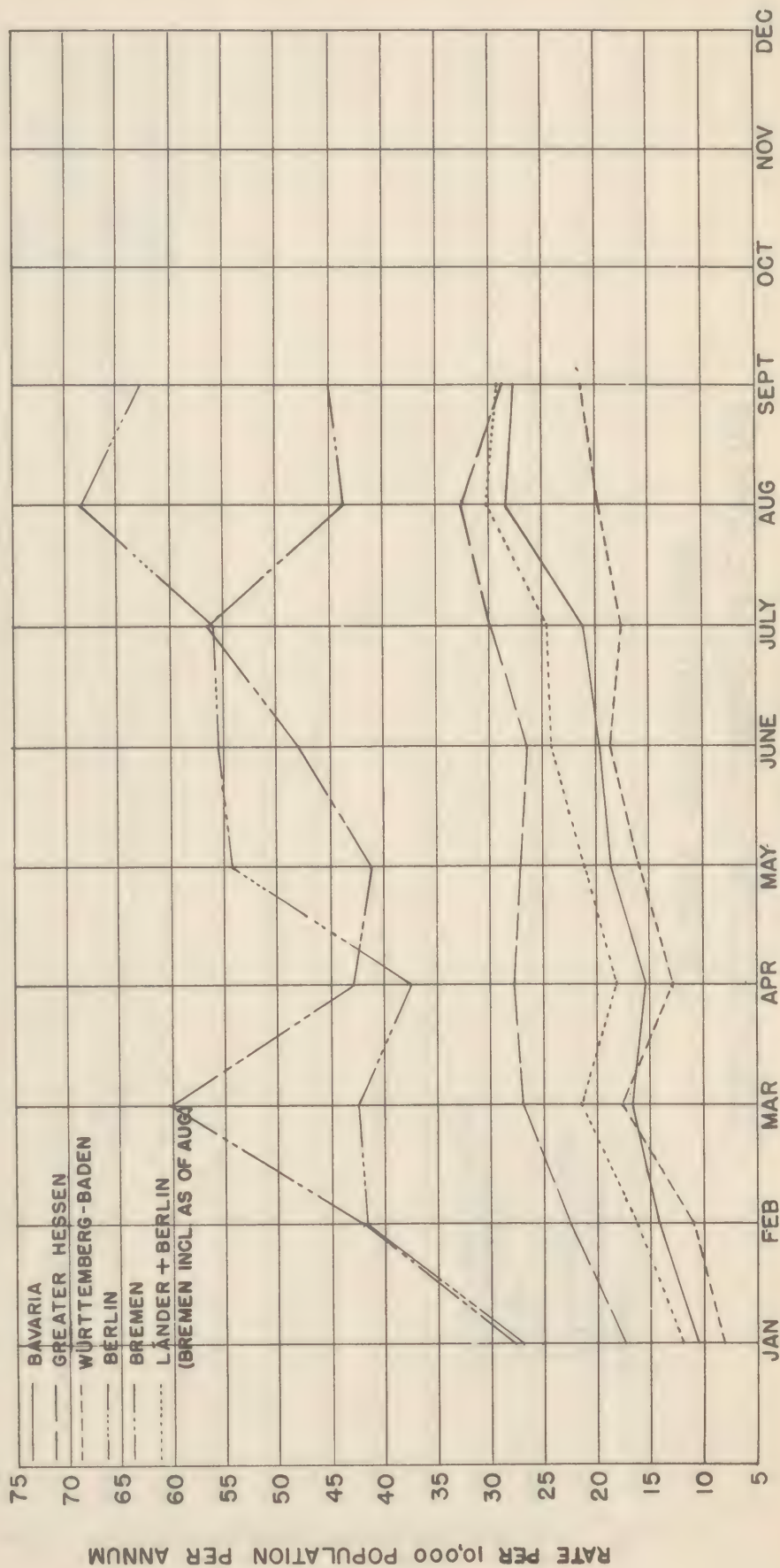


Figure 14

REPORTED CASES OF
TUBERCULOSIS, LUNGS & LARYNX
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

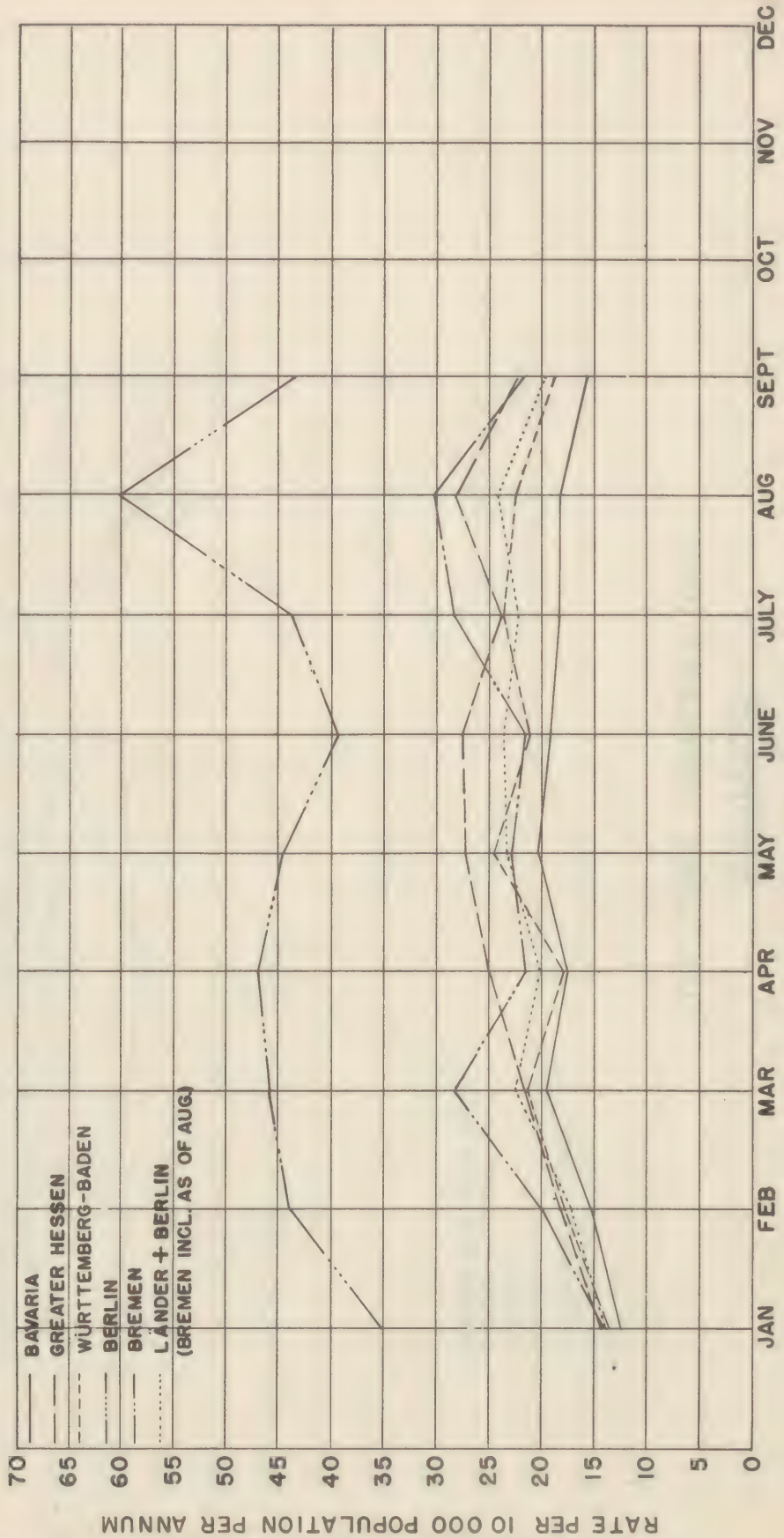


Figure 15

REPORTED CASES OF
DIPHThERIA
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

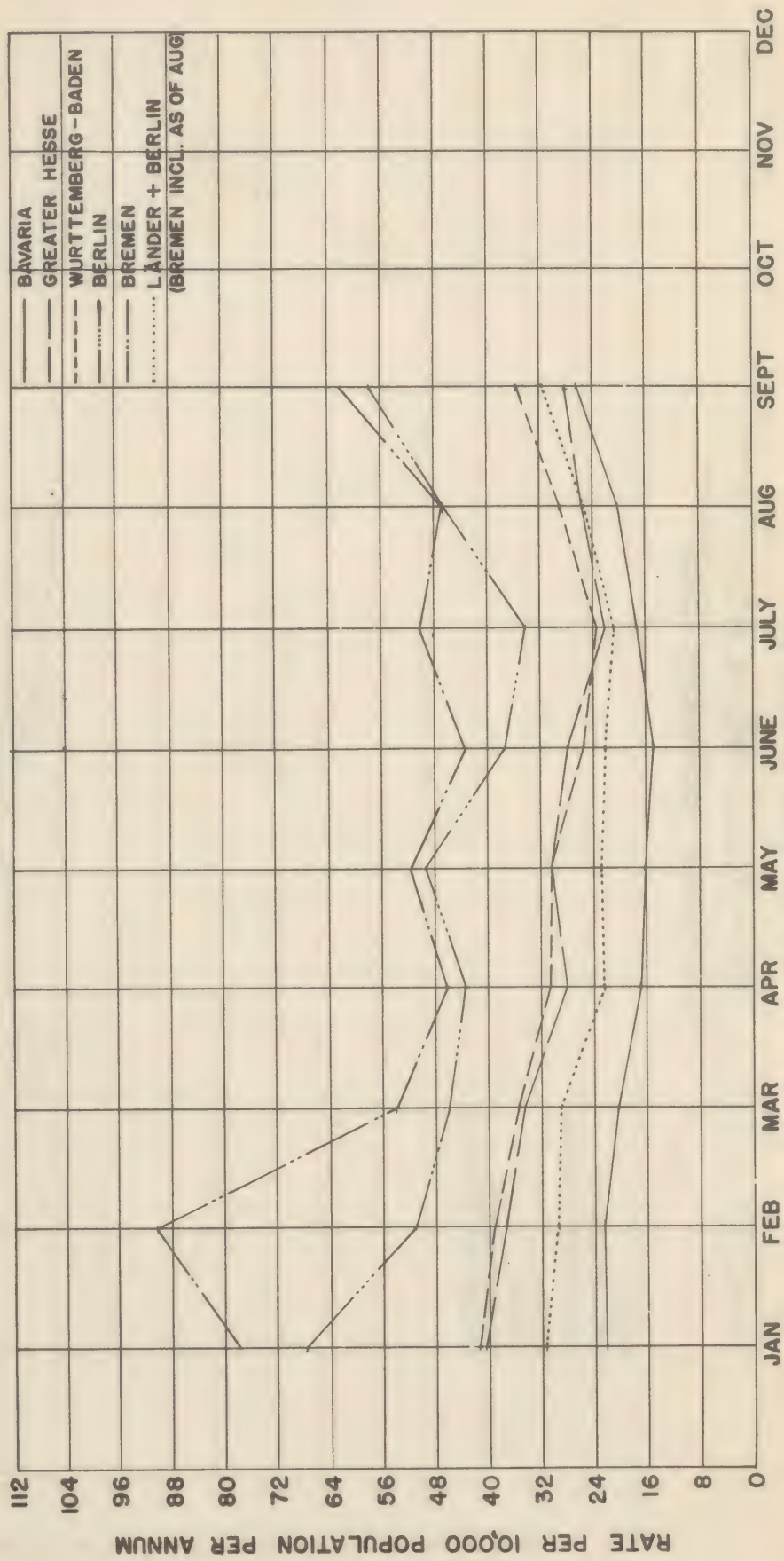


Figure 16

REPORTED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

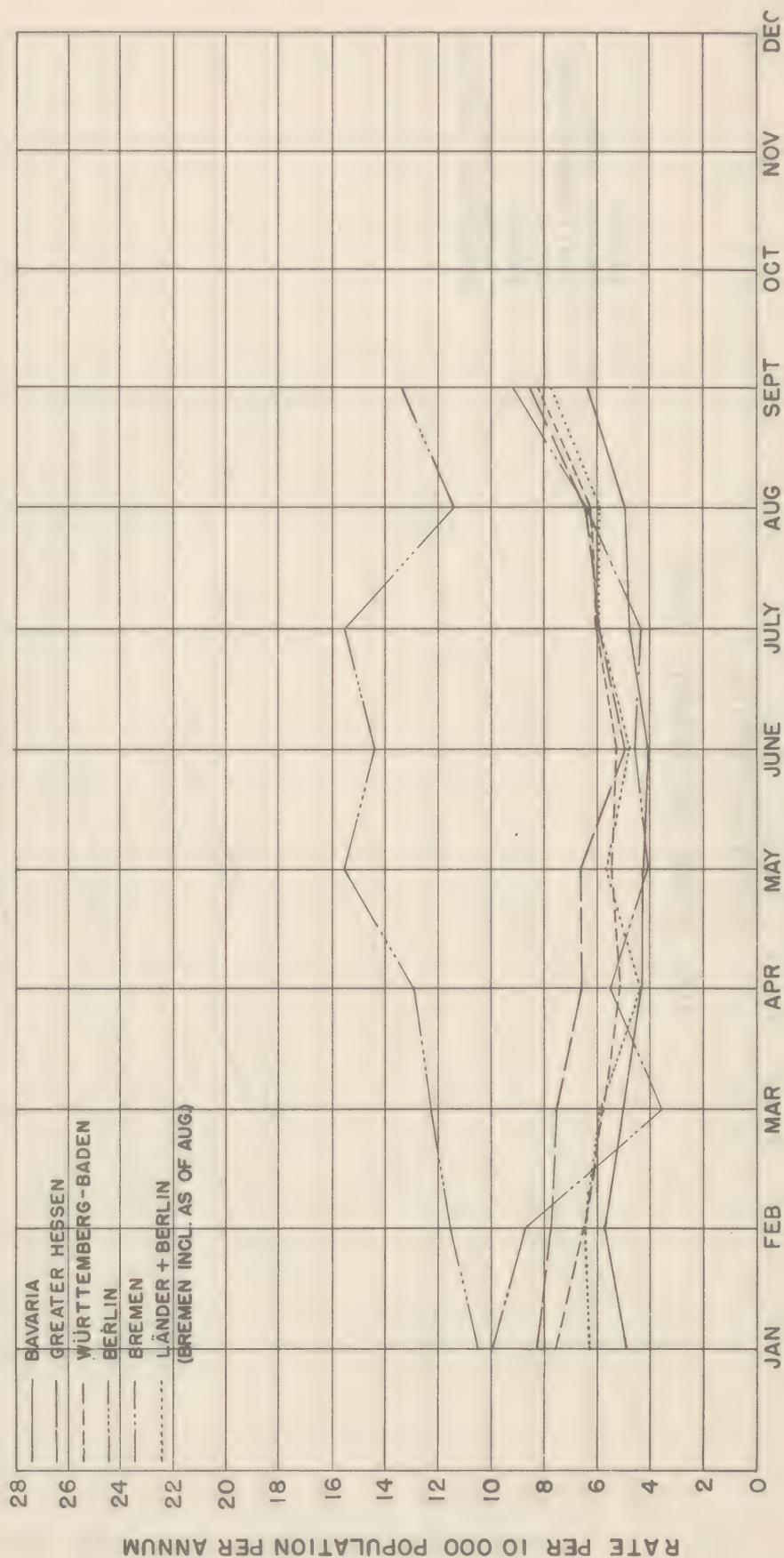


Figure 17

REPORTED CASES OF
DYSENTERY
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

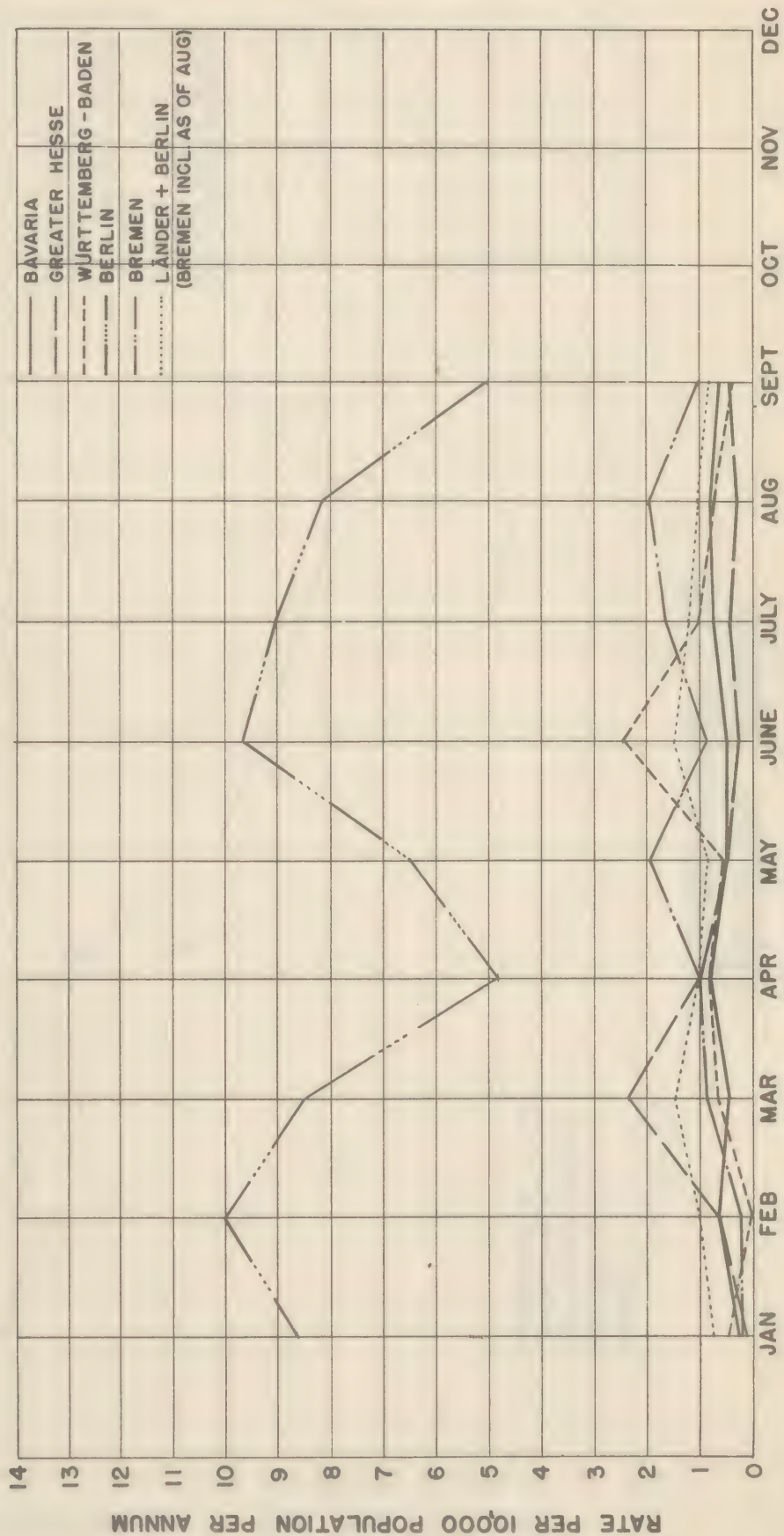


Figure 18

REPORTED CASES OF
WHOOPING COUGH
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

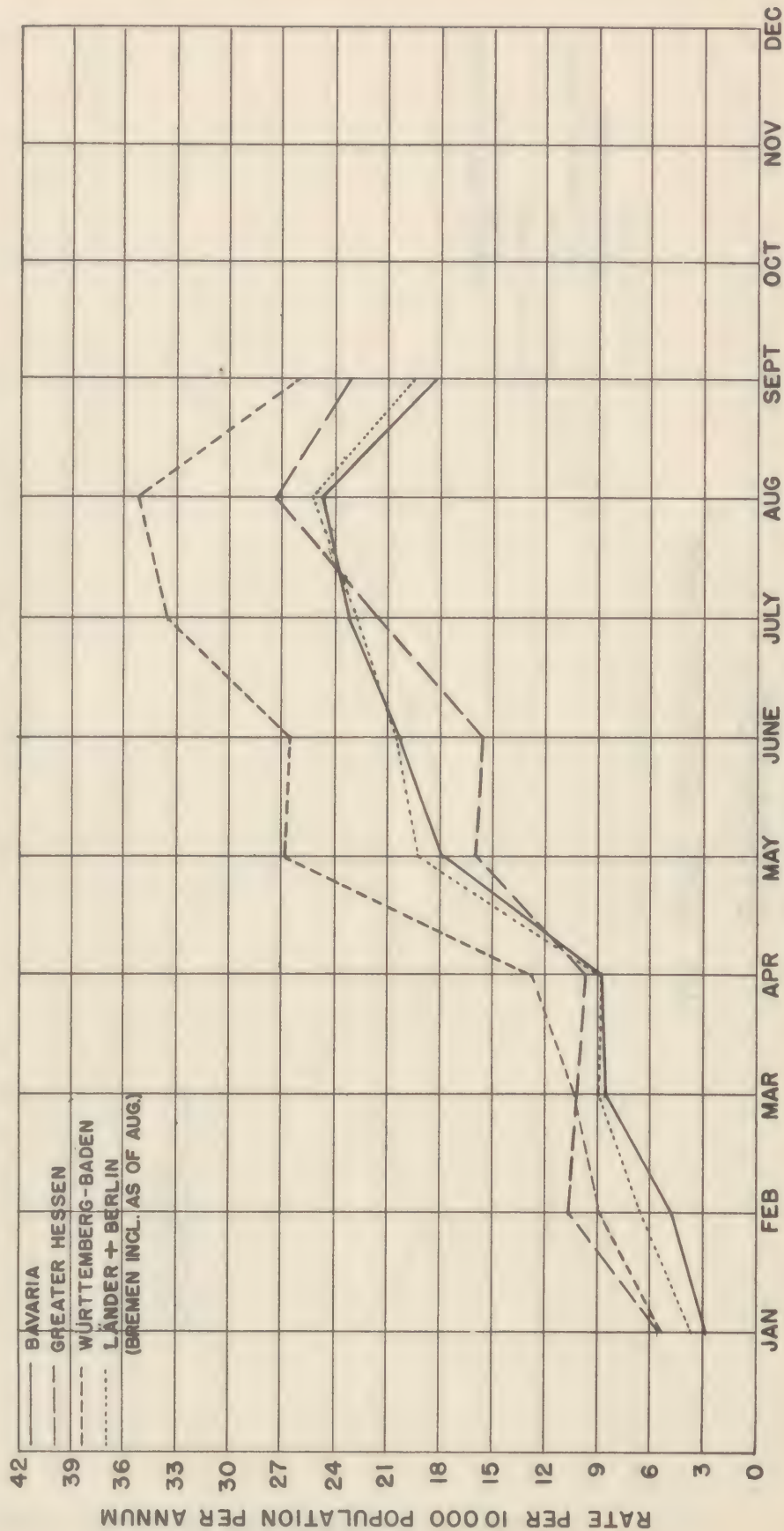


Figure 19

REPORTED CASES OF
TYPHOID FEVER
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946

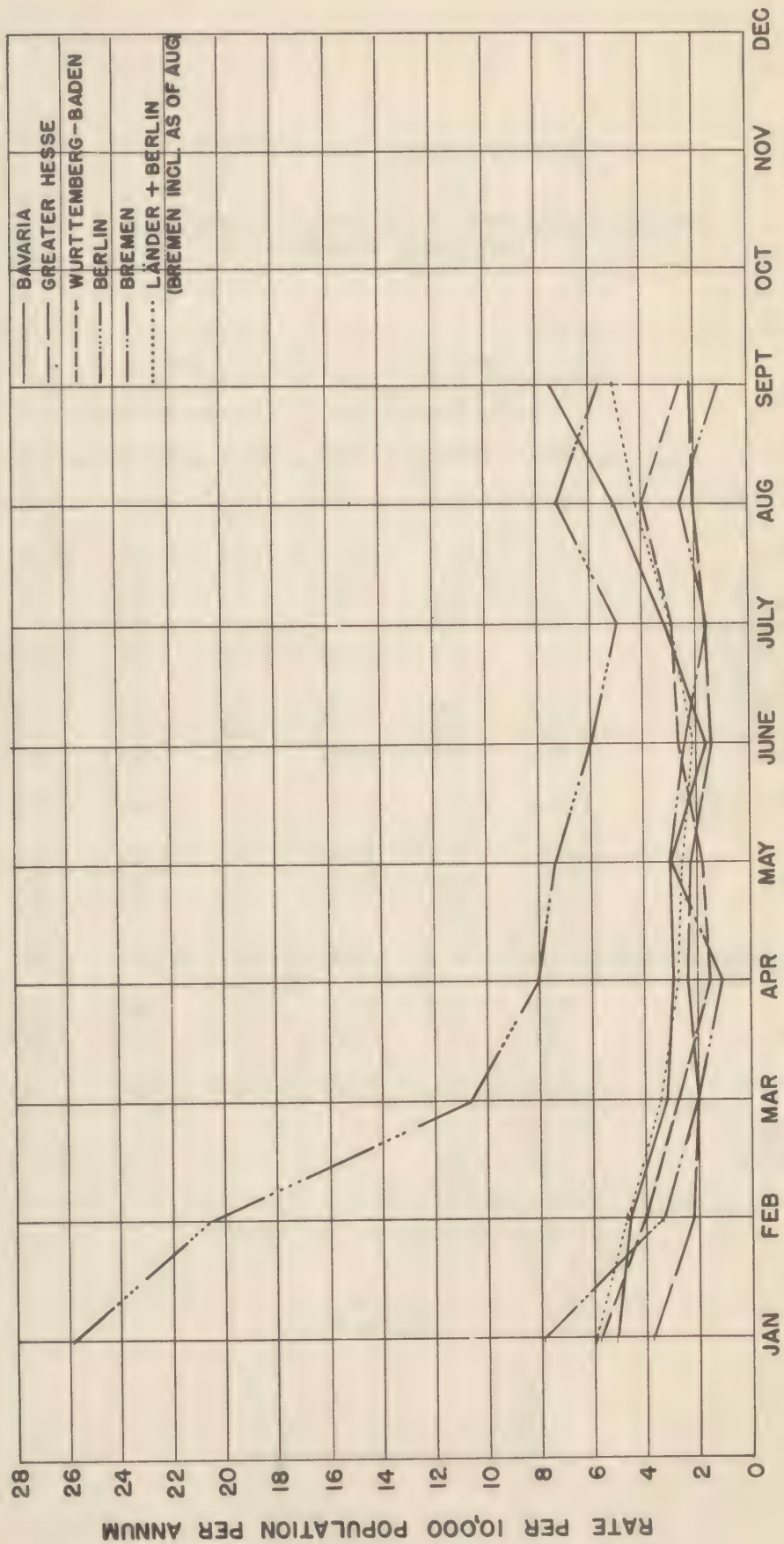


Figure 20

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

PENICILLIN TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA IN GERMAN CIVILIANS U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY

AREA	Number of Patients Treated During August 1946			Number of Patients Treated During September 1946			Number of Patients Treated Cumulative To 1 October 1946
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
TOTAL U.S. ZONE	5,338	8,940	14,278	4,535	7,336	11,871	99,367
LAND BAVARIA	2,184	3,376	5,560	2,075	2,865	4,940	42,087
Unterfranken	150	236	386	142	199	341	2,984
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	467	939	1,406	425	844	1,269	12,708
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	435	748	1,183	435	645	1,080	9,116
Schwaben	191	344	535	144	276	420	4,496
Oberbayern	941	1,109	2,050	929	901	1,830	12,783
LAND GREATER HESSE	1,318	2,164	3,482	933	1,849	2,782	22,854
Kassel	320	510	830	291	511	802	6,056
Wiesbaden	832	1,100	1,932	496	867	1,363	12,343
Hessen	166	554	720	146	471	617	4,455
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	1,056	1,810	2,866	991	1,306	2,297	21,542
Baden	490	929	1,419	526	699	1,225	11,136
Wuerttemberg	566	881	1,447	465	607	1,072	10,406
BREMEN ENCLAVE	230	442	672	181	421	602	5,444
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	550	1,148	1,698	355	895	1,250	7,440

Figure 21

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

REPORTED VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1946

Area and Disease	DURING AUGUST 1946						DURING SEPTEMBER 1946					
	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Tetanus	Typhus	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Tetanus	Typhus
TOTAL	27,615	23,597	243,687	21,810	271	984	23,078	38,275	109,313	35,149	176	744
LAND BAVARIA	8,492	1,754	32,248	141	35	867	5,529	16,154	89,857	13,143	74	638
Unterfranken	4,372	36	3,218	-	-	120	400	1,097	2,327	1,092	38	-
Ober und Mittelfranken	3,280	242	5,479	130	3	313	1,547	10,110	16,553	9,560	-	268
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	54	1,010	13,502	2	-	359	1,448	543	6,167	448	36	338
Schwaben	4	322	9,971	3	1	75	90	4,231	9,034	1,945	-	25
Oberbayern	782	144	78	6	31	-	2,044	173	876	98	-	7
LAND GREATER HESSE	8,313	18,023	11,740	18,023	-	78	7,500	15,000	11,030	15,000	-	65
Kassel	7,283	12,564	11,520	12,564	-	78	6,500	10,000	10,490	10,000	-	65
Wiesbaden	674	478	88	478	-	-	650	500	500	500	-	-
Hessen	356	4,881	132	4,881	-	-	350	4,500	40	4,500	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	10,223	3,820	2,027	3,646	236	39	3,437	7,121	4,104	7,006	102	18
Baden	15	2,478	54	2,478	7	-	1,272	3,187	18	3,187	-	-
Wuerttemberg	10,208	1,342	1,973	1,168	229	39	2,165	3,934	4,086	3,819	102	18
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	33,937	-	-	-	-	-	4,322	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	587	-	163,735	-	-	-	6,612	-	-	-	-	23

Figure 22

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1946

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
(For Period 29 December 1945 to 31 August 1946)
Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population per Annum

Area, Period Covered and Disease	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	The Lung & Larynx	The Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	TOTAL ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Total 29 Dec - 26 Jan 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	1.61	.04	5.49	.38	.01	.10	.02	-	.02	.68	-	.90	-	-	.01	-	-	.01	-	.01	-	8.45
Total 27 Jan - 23 Feb 1946	.11	-	-	-	-	1.34	.07	5.70	.35	-	.05	.01	.01	.01	.54	.01	.06	.01	-	.02	-	-	.02	-	.02	-	8.30
Total 24 Feb - 30 Mar 1946	.06	-	-	-	-	1.15	.04	6.06	.43	.04	.14	.01	.05	.05	.29	.01	.05	-	-	.04	-	-	.04	-	-	-	8.37
Total 31 Mar - 27 Apr 1946	.02	-	-	-	-	1.03	.06	6.14	.61	.03	.08	.01	-	.02	.26	-	.04	.02	-	.02	-	-	.02	.01	-	-	8.34
Total 28 Apr - 25 May 1946	-	-	-	-	-	.70	.04	6.90	.63	.07	.07	.03	-	.07	.28	.01	.04	.02	-	.01	-	-	.01	.01	-	-	8.86
Total 26 May - 29 Jun 1946	.01	-	-	-	-	.57	.03	6.22	.64	.07	.08	.03	-	.06	.22	.04	.09	.01	-	.02	-	-	.01	.01	-	-	8.09
Total 30 Jun - 27 Jul 1946	-	-	-	-	-	.61	.04	4.82	.62	.09	.07	.03	-	.06	.18	.01	.04	-	-	.02	-	-	.02	.01	-	-	6.61
Total 28 Jul - 31 Aug 1946	.01	-	-	-	-	.69	-	4.74	.40	.07	.11	.11	-	.04	.28	.02	.06	.05	-	.03	-	-	.03	.01	-	-	6.63
LAND BAVARIA	.01	-	-	-	-	.67	-	3.34	.32	.05	.11	.04	-	.06	.36	.02	.05	.04	-	.01	-	-	.01	.01	-	-	5.12
Unterfranken	-	-	-	-	-	.33	-	4.11	.22	-	-	-	-	-	.22	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00
Ober und Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	.62	-	4.08	.34	.05	.10	.05	-	.14	.34	-	.10	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.90
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	-	-	-	.83	-	2.84	.28	.11	.17	-	-	.20	.61	-	.06	.06	-	-	-	-	-	.06	-	-	5.01
Schwaben	.10	-	-	-	-	.70	-	2.90	.20	-	-	.10	-	.10	.40	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	.05	-	-	-	4.69
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	.72	-	2.93	.43	.05	.19	.05	-	-	.19	-	.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.05	4.71
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	.68	-	3.78	.52	.05	.08	.03	-	-	.05	-	.05	-	-	-	-	-	.08	-	-	-	5.34
Kassel	-	-	-	-	-	.90	-	4.60	.99	.09	.09	-	-	-	.09	-	.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.85
Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	.78	-	4.19	.43	.07	.07	.07	-	-	-	-	.07	-	-	-	-	-	.14	-	-	-	5.83
Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	.35	-	2.47	.18	-	.09	-	-	-	.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.09	-	-	-	3.27
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	.79	-	4.71	.35	.16	.06	.32	-	-	.32	.03	.09	.16	-	-	-	-	.03	-	-	-	7.01
Baden	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	5.08	.25	.25	.08	.42	-	-	.25	-	.08	.42	-	-	-	-	.08	-	-	-	7.91
Wuerttemberg	-	-	-	-	-	.66	-	4.48	.41	.10	.05	.25	-	-	.36	.05	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.46
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	.65	-	7.18	.65	-	.43	.65	-	-	.22	.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.00
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	.66	-	20.15	.66	-	.11	.11	-	-	.66	-	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.46

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1946

Figure 23

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
(For Period 1 September 1946 to 28 September 1946)
Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population per Annum

Area, Period Covered And Disease	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	The Lung & Larynx	The Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Poliovmyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	TOTAL ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Total 1 Sept - 28 Sept 1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	.96	.02	4.44	.33	.12	.08	.12	-	.02	.25	.05	.09	.01	-	-	-	-	.03	.01	-	-	6.55
LAND BAVARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	.02	3.07	.30	.16	.08	.05	-	.02	.40	.08	.13	.02	-	-	-	-	.02	-	-	-	5.34
Unterfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.11	.14	2.92	.14	.28	-	-	-	-	.56	.14	.28	-	-	-	-	-	.06	-	-	-	5.56
Ober und Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	-	3.96	.36	.12	.24	.06	-	.06	.78	-	.12	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.84
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	-	-	-	-	.97	-	2.23	.14	.07	-	-	-	-	.35	.07	.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.97
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	-	2.87	.37	.25	-	-	-	-	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.87
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	-	.90	-	3.06	.42	.18	.06	.12	-	-	.12	.18	.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.17
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	.96	.07	3.57	.38	.07	.03	.21	-	-	.17	-	.03	-	-	-	-	-	.10	-	-	-	5.59
Kassel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	-	1.80	.56	-	.11	-	-	-	.22	-	.11	-	-	-	-	-	.22	-	-	-	4.06
Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	.18	5.60	.18	.18	-	.44	-	-	.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.09	-	-	-	7.82
Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	.77	-	2.76	.44	-	-	.11	-	-	.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.30
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	.87	-	4.23	.35	.16	.08	.12	-	.08	.16	.04	.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.16
Baden	-	-	-	-	-	-	.94	-	4.37	.42	.31	.21	-	-	-	.10	-	.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.45
Wuerttemberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	.83	-	4.13	.32	.06	-	.19	-	.13	.19	.06	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.98
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	-	8.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.60
BERLIN DISTRICT (U.S. SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	.27	-	18.30	.41	-	.27	.41	-	-	.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.14	-	-	20.09

Figure 24

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1946

DEATHS
ALL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47
GERMAN REICH 1943

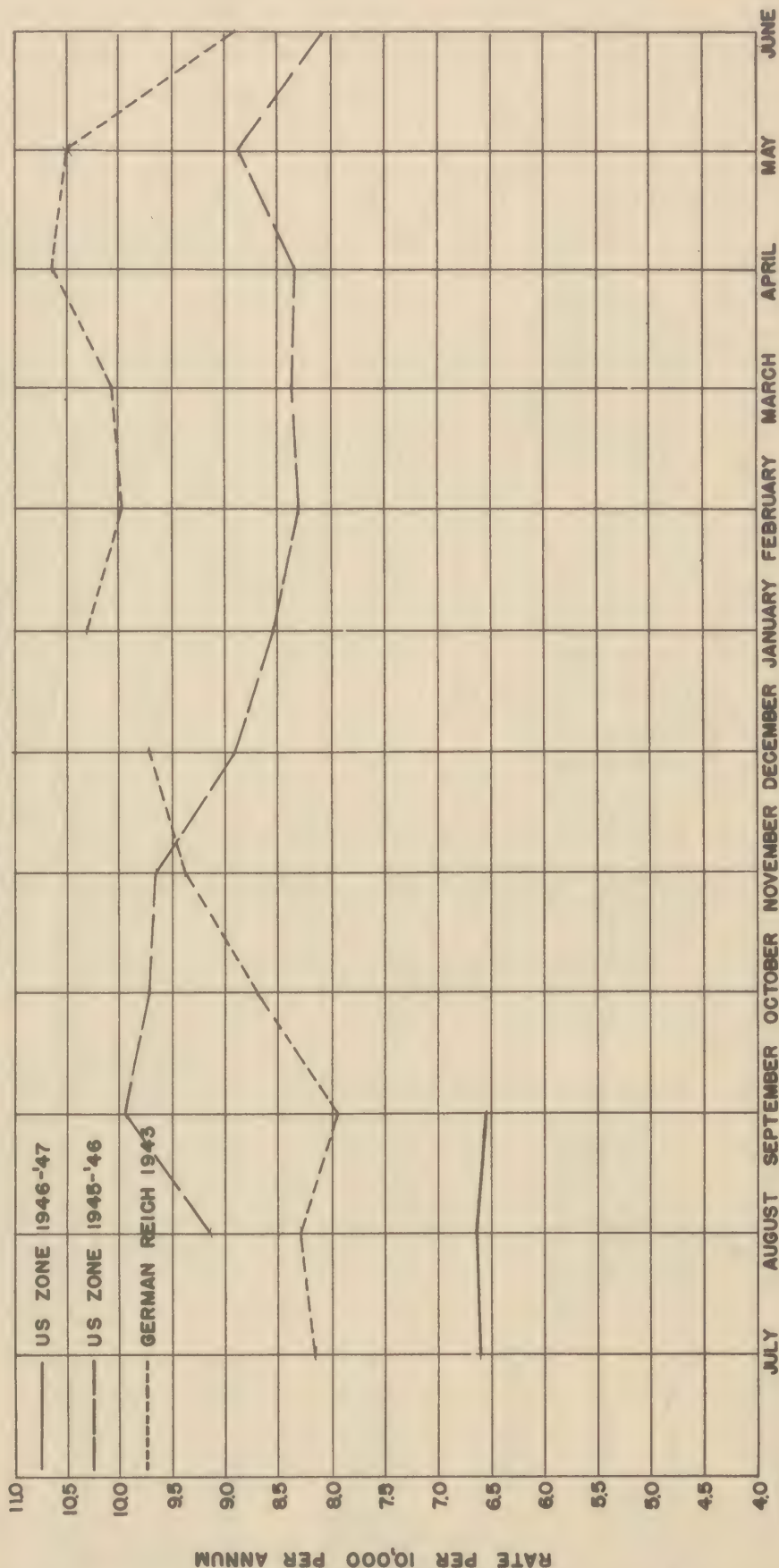


Figure 25

DEATH RATES
TUBERCULOSIS
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1945-'47
GERMAN REICH 1943

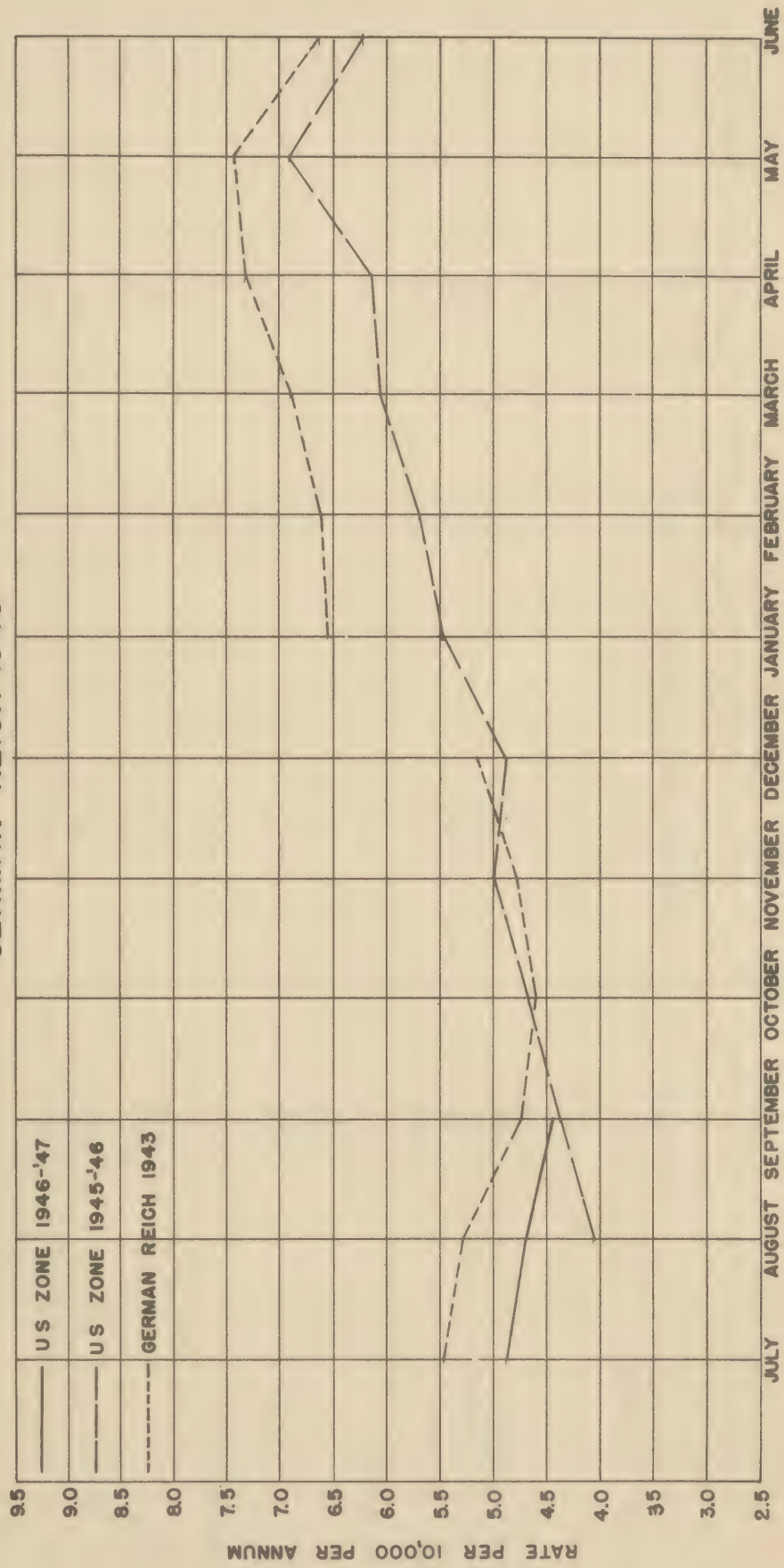


Figure 26

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

MORTALITY REPORT
U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY
FOR THE QUARTER JULY - SEPTEMBER 1946

AREA	Number of Live Births	Number of Still Births	Total Deaths All Ages And Causes	Number of Deaths Under 1 Year	Number of Deaths Over 70 Years
TOTAL U.S. ZONE (3 LAENDER)	70,867	1,386	47,721	6,634	14,560
LAND BAVARIA	42,113	806	27,738	4,328	8,297
Unterfranken	4,584	85	2,926	422	870
Ober und Mittelfranken	10,415	218	6,610	826	2,224
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	10,294	183	6,654	1,280	2,038
Schwaben	5,515	94	3,609	597	1,134
Oberbayern	11,305	226	7,939	1,203	2,031
LAND GREATER HESSE	15,213	326	10,194	1,020	3,555
Kassel	5,081	111	2,738	326	1,068
Wiesbaden	5,973	133	4,514	421	1,365
Hessen	4,159	82	2,942	273	1,122
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	13,541	254	9,789	1,286	2,708
Baden	4,921	80	4,172	634	1,087
Wuerttemberg	8,620	174	5,617	652	1,621
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)	2,284	66	3,919	162	1,574

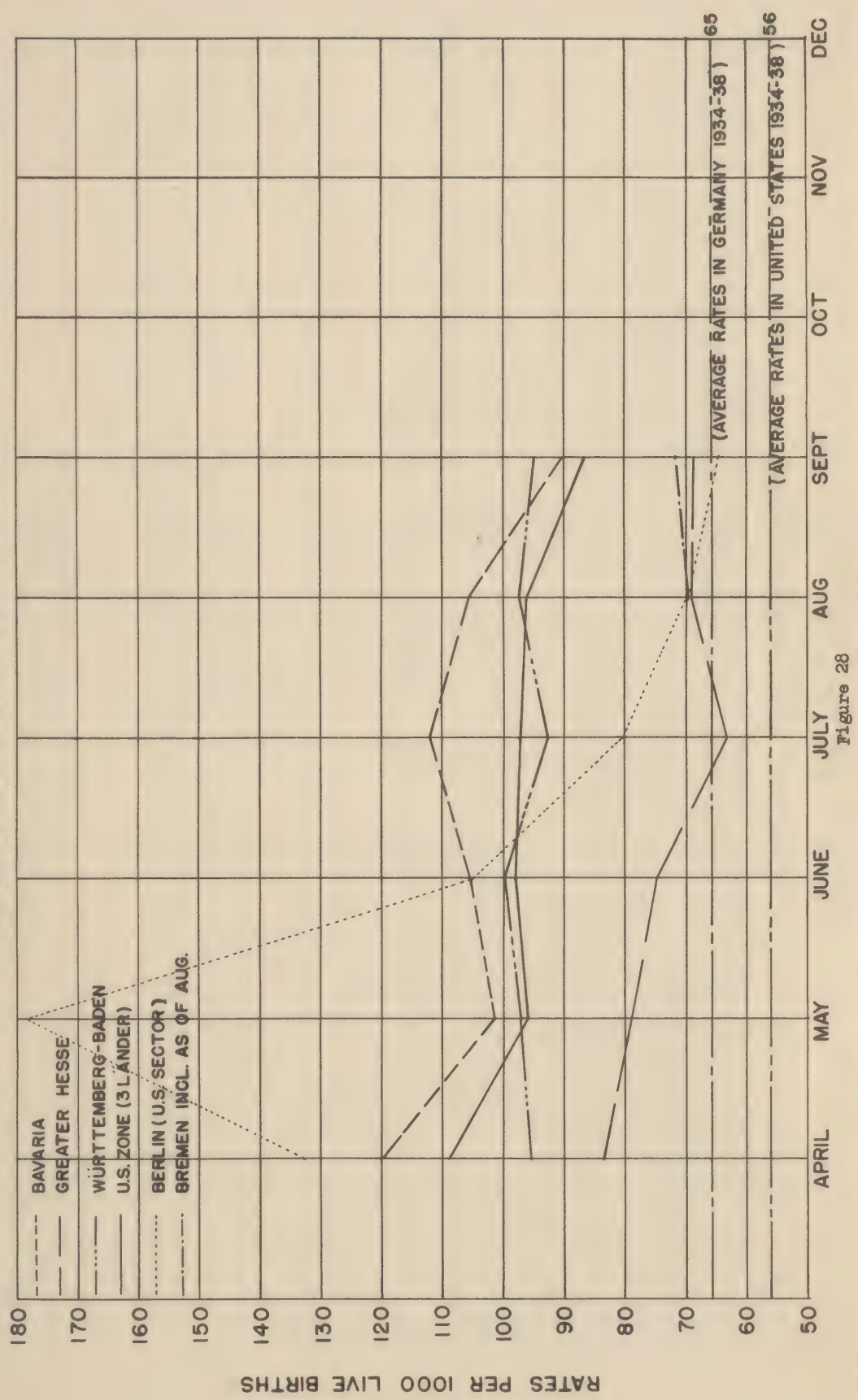
	Birth Rate a/	Mortality Rate a/	Infant Mortality Rate b/
U.S. ZONE (3 LAENDER)	18.6	12.5	93.6
BERLIN (U.S. SECTOR)	9.7	16.6	70.9

a/ Birth and death rates expressed as per 1,000 population per annum.

b/ Infant mortality rates expressed as deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

Figure 27

INFANT MORTALITY RATE
U.S. ZONE GERMANY 1946



BIRTH & DEATH RATES
U.S. ZONE (3 LÄNDER) 1946

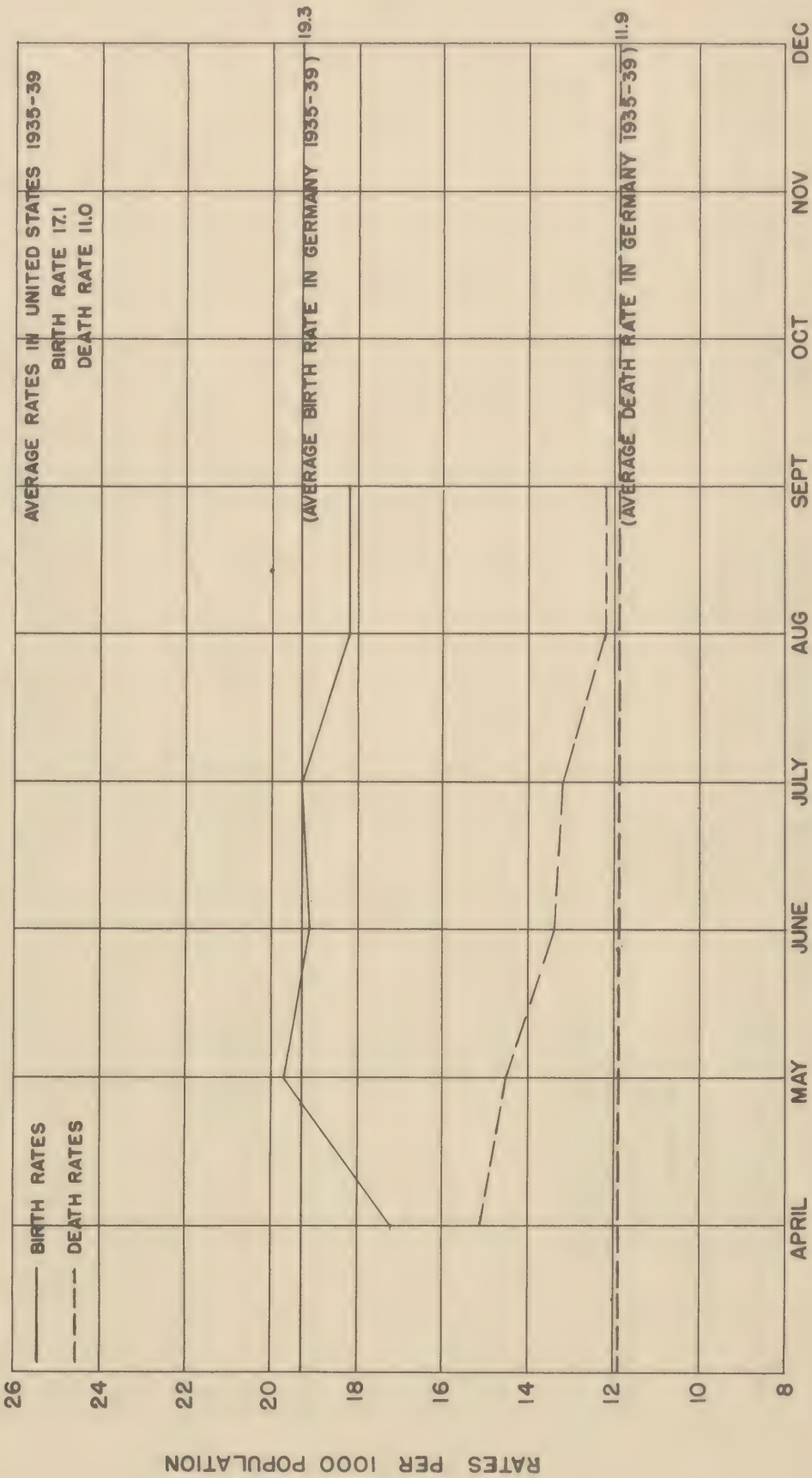
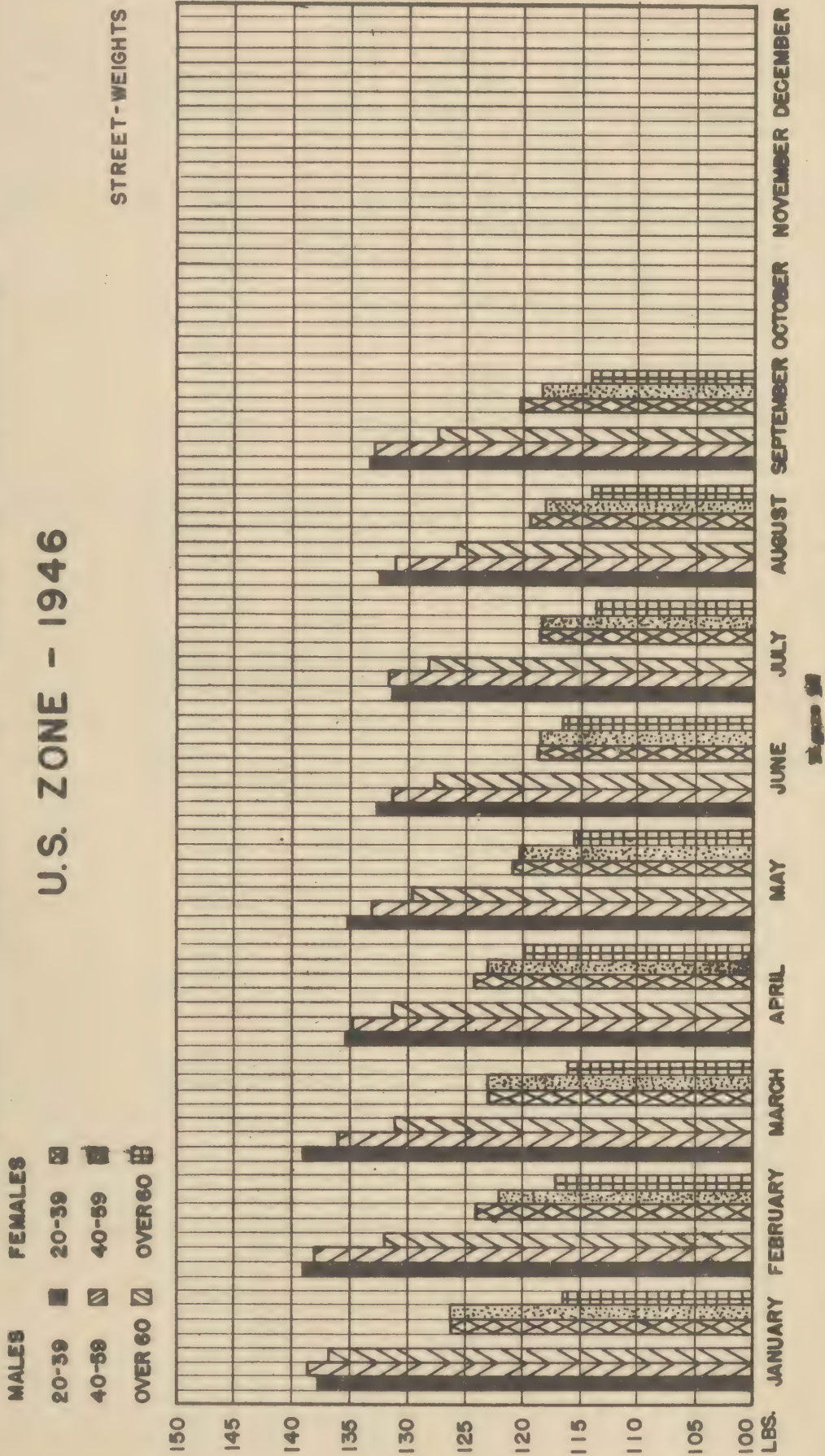


Figure 29

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF GERMAN CIVILIANS

U.S. ZONE - 1946



HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 6,543 ADULT GERMANS IN U.S. ZONE DURING AUGUST 1946 ^{a/}

AGE GROUP		20-39 yrs.	40-59 yrs.	Over 60 yrs.
MALES				
Number Weighed		1,293	1,469	835
Average Weight	(lbs)	133.4	130.8	127.9
Normal Standard	(lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0
Deviation from Standard	(lbs)	- 8.6	-15.2	-19.1
	(%)	- 6.1	-10.4	-13.0
FEMALES				
Number Weighed		1,350	986	610
Average Weight	(lbs)	119.4	118.5	114.2
Normal Standard	(lbs)	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation from Standard	(lbs)	- 3.6	-13.5	-18.8
	(%)	- 2.9	-10.2	-14.1

^{a/} Nutrition team data from 1 city in Bavaria, 4 cities in Greater Hesse, and 3 cities in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Figure 31

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 5,596 ADULT GERMANS IN U.S. ZONE DURING SEPTEMBER 1946 ^{a/}

AGE GROUP		20-39 yrs.	40-59 yrs.	Over 60 yrs.
MALES				
Number Weighed		1,004	1,336	801
Average Weight	(lbs)	136.1	132.4	128.8
Normal Standard	(lbs)	142.0	146.0	147.0
Deviation from Standard	(lbs)	- 5.9	-13.6	-18.2
	(%)	- 4.2	- 9.3	-12.4
FEMALES				
Number Weighed		1,198	688	569
Average Weight	(lbs)	121.6	122.2	116.3
Normal Standard	(lbs)	123.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation from Standard	(lbs)	- 1.4	- 9.8	-16.7
	(%)	- 1.1	- 7.4	-12.6

^{a/} Nutrition team data from 5 cities in Greater Hesse and 4 cities in Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Figure 32

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1946

U.S. ZONE a/

(Street Weighing Program, August and September 1946)

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

AGE GROUP		AUGUST 1946				SEPTEMBER 1946						
		MALES		FEMALES		MALES		FEMALES				
		20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60	20-39	40-59	Over 60		
TOTAL US ZONE												
Number Weighed		28,494	25,701	13,152	33,591	29,893	14,849	26,986	25,408	13,644	28,879	14,121
Average Weight		132.7	131.1	125.9	119.3	118.1	114.0	133.5	133.0	127.3	118.4	114.0
Normal Standard		142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation		- 9.3	-14.9	-21.1	- 3.7	-13.9	-19.0	- 8.5	-13.0	-19.7	-13.6	-19.0
from Standard (%)		- 6.5	-10.2	-14.4	- 3.0	-10.5	-14.3	- 6.0	- 8.9	-13.4	-10.3	-14.3
LAND BAVARIA												
Number Weighed		11,842	10,881	6,268	13,822	12,848	7,112	12,924	12,221	7,172	13,505	7,616
Average Weight		131.3	129.6	124.5	117.7	117.3	113.5	132.8	131.3	127.2	117.0	114.4
Normal Standard		142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation		-10.7	-17.4	-22.5	- 5.3	-14.7	-19.5	- 9.2	-14.7	-19.8	-15.9	-18.6
from Standard (%)		- 7.5	-11.9	-15.3	- 4.3	-11.2	-14.6	- 6.5	-10.0	-13.4	-12.0	-13.9
LAND GREATER HESSE b/												
Number Weighed		7,087	6,740	2,979	8,471	7,915	3,792	2,007	2,212	906	1,970	821
Average Weight		133.8	130.5	125.6	120.6	118.1	114.4	134.0	139.3	125.0	120.8	114.0
Normal Standard		142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation		- 8.2	-15.5	-23.4	- 2.4	-13.9	-18.6	- 8.0	- 6.7	-22.0	-11.2	-19.0
from Standard (%)		- 5.8	-10.6	-15.9	- 2.0	-10.5	-14.0	- 5.6	- 4.6	-15.0	- 8.5	-14.3
LAND WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN												
Number Weighed		9,565	8,080	3,905	11,298	9,130	3,945	12,055	10,975	5,566	13,404	5,684
Average Weight		133.5	133.7	129.8	120.4	119.1	114.6	134.2	133.6	127.9	119.4	113.6
Normal Standard		142.0	146.0	147.0	123.0	132.0	133.0	142.0	146.0	147.0	132.0	133.0
Deviation		- 8.5	-12.3	-17.2	- 2.6	-12.9	-18.4	- 7.8	-12.4	-19.1	-12.6	-19.4
from Standard (%)		- 6.0	- 8.4	-11.7	- 2.1	- 9.8	-13.8	- 5.5	- 8.5	-12.9	- 9.5	-14.6

a/ Weights for August computed on basis of 145,680 adults were obtained by German civilians.

b/ August figures based on data from RB Kassel and RB Wiesbaden. September figures do not include data from RB Kassel.

Figure 33

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

STATUS OF BEDS
GERMAN CIVILIAN AND PRISONER OF WAR HOSPITALS
U.S. ZONE
(1 November 1945 to 1 October 1946)

Area and Period	Beds Available				Beds Occupied				Percent of Beds Occupied			
	1 Nov. 45	1 March 46	1 Sept. 46	1 Oct. 46	1 Nov. 45	1 March 46	1 Sept 46	1 Oct 46	1 Nov 1945	1 March 1946	1 Sept 1946	1 Oct 1946
TOTAL												
Civilians	201,281	220,059	169,583	182,206	146,354	185,440	140,905	152,971	72.7	83.2	83.1	84.0
Prisoners of War	113,886	160,539	165,423 a/	177,856	87,976	140,718	136,832 a/	149,693	77.7	87.7	82.7	84.2
	87,395	59,520	4,160	4,350	58,378	44,722	4,073	3,278	66.8	75.1	97.9	75.3
BAVARIA												
Civilians	101,332	101,288			72,813	91,985			71.9	90.8		
Prisoners of War	61,884	78,129	80,826	84,902	44,619	75,144	66,923	71,365	72.1	96.2	82.8	84.0
	39,448	23,159	--	--	28,194	16,841	--	--	72.4	72.7	--	--
GREATER HESSE												
Civilians	50,690	54,107			36,365	42,938			71.7	79.4		
Prisoners of War	20,719	34,828	40,956	42,500	17,406	29,672	33,057	35,267	83.0	85.2	80.7	83.0
	29,971	19,279	--	--	18,959	13,266	--	--	63.2	68.8	--	--
WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN												
Civilians	34,835	46,742			23,775	40,827			68.2	87.3		
Prisoners of War	18,074	29,660	31,146	31,563	13,261	26,212	26,533	27,289	78.5	88.4	85.2	86.4
	16,761	17,082	--	--	10,514	14,615	--	--	62.7	85.6	--	--
BREMEN ENCLAVE												
Civilians	6,188	5,173	a/	6,262	5,165	a/	a/	5,288	83.5	a/	--	84.4
Prisoners of War	4,973	5,173	--	--	4,454	a/	--	--	89.0	a/	--	--
	1,215	--	--	--	711	--	--	--	58.5	--	--	--
BERLIN DISTRICT (US SECTOR)												
Civilians	8,236	12,749	12,495	12,629	8,236	9,690	10,319	10,484	100.0	84.0	82.6	83.0
Prisoners of War	8,236	12,749	--	--	8,236	9,690	--	--	100.0	84.0	--	--
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

a/ Bremen Enclave figures not available.

Figure 34

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1946

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

AREA	Anthrax	Blackleg	Cholera of pigs	Cholera of fowl	Cottal vesicular exanthema of cattle	Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle	Dourine of horses	Encephalomyelitis of pigs	Encephalomyelitis of horses	Erysipelas of pigs	Foot-and-mouth disease	Glanders	Infectious abortion of cattle	Infectious abortion of sheep	Infectious anemia of horses	Malignant edema of cattle	Plague of fowls	Pox of sheep	Rabies	Scabies of cattle	Scabies of horses	Scabies of sheep	Strangles of horses	Trichomoniasis of cattle	Tuberculosis of cattle	Pitropiasmosis	
TOTAL US ZONE MAY 1946	-	-	29	19	27	-	-	-	11	766	32	6	17	-	47	-	601	-	-	-	3	168	5	-	4	20	5
TOTAL US ZONE JUN 1946	-	1	17	36	7	-	-	-	10	1124	371	9	98	-	19	4	426	-	-	-	1	278	12	-	8	11	2
TOTAL US ZONE JUL 1946	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	1630	360	10	93	-	22	-	264	1	-	-	2	217	4	-	1	8	-
TOTAL US ZONE AUG 1946	-	-	10	36	-	29	-	1	1	751	157	-	25	-	13	-	265	-	1	-	11	66	28	-	6	12	-
LAND BAVARIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	840	-	-	20	-	4	-	265	-	-	-	-	55	3	-	2	-	-
Unterfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ober und Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	286	-	-	-	-	2	-	113	-	-	-	-	29	1	-	-	-	-
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	17	-	2	-	130	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	494	157	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	7	-	4	-	-
Kassel	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	4	-	-
Hessen	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	1	-	-	29	-	-	1	417	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	18	-	-	12	-
Baden	-	-	1	-	-	29	-	-	-	129	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	-	-
Wuerttemberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	288	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	-	-	1	-
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (US SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Figures are numbers of farms newly infected during the period.

Figure 35

INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASES
U.S. ZONE

FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1946 a/

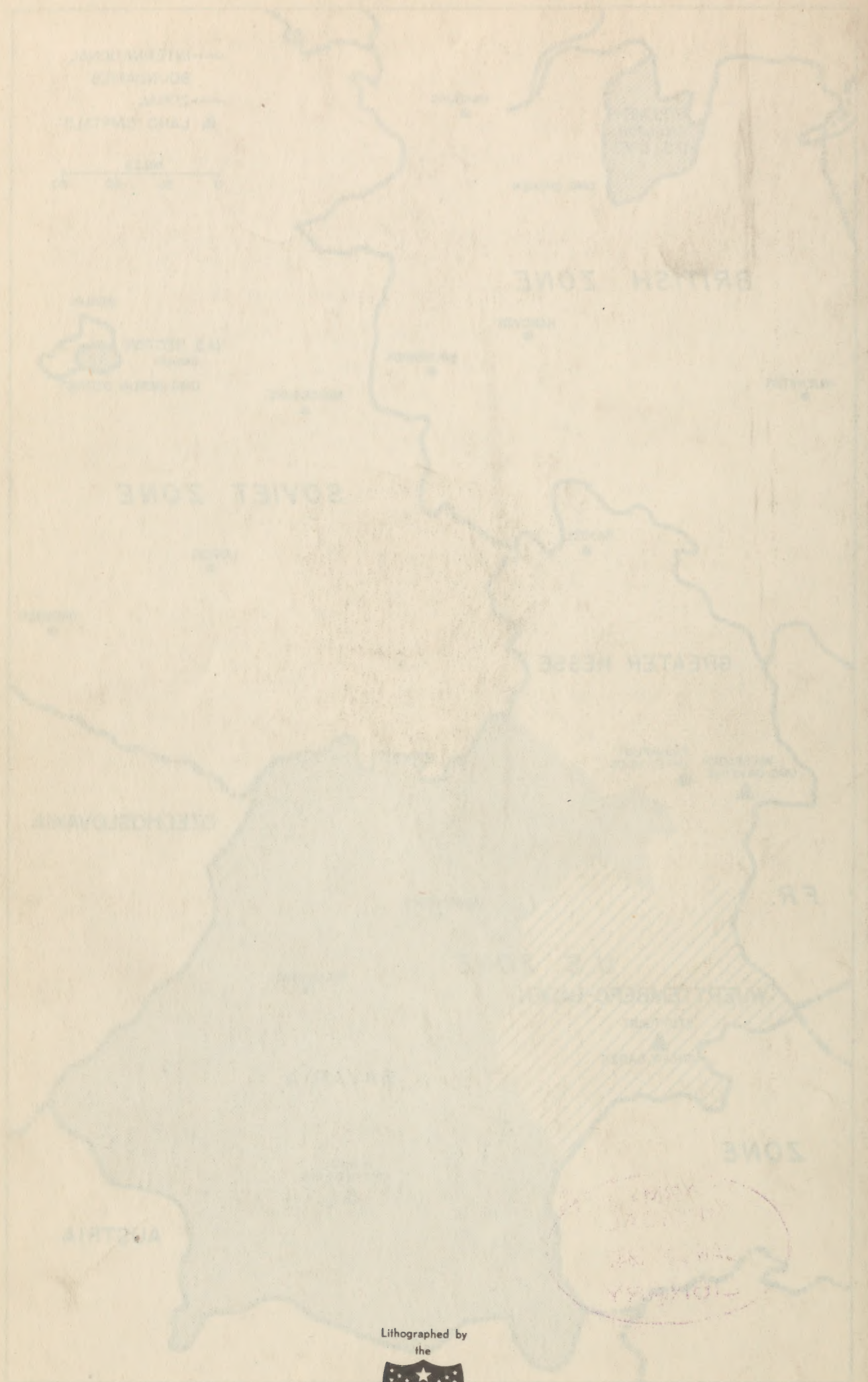
HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

AREA	Anthrax	Blackleg	Cholera of pigs	Cholera of fowl	Cottal vesicular exanthema of cattle	Contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle	Dourine of horses	Knephalomyelitis of pigs	Knephalomyelitis of horses	Krysipelas of pigs	Foot-and-mouth disease	Glanders	Infectious abortion of cattle	Infectious abortion of sheep	Infectious anemia of horses	Malignant edema of cattle	Plague of fowls	Pox of sheep	Rabies	Scabies of cattle	Scabies of horses	Scabies of sheep	Strangles of horses	Trichomoniasis of cattle	Tuberculosis of cattle	Pitroplesmosis
TOTAL US ZONE JUN 1946	-	1	17	36	7	-	-	-	10	1124	371	9	98	-	19	4	426	-	-	1	278	12	-	-	8	11
TOTAL US ZONE JUL 1946	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	1630	360	10	93	1	22	-	264	-	-	2	217	4	-	-	8	2
TOTAL US ZONE AUG 1946	-	-	10	36	-	-	29	1	1	751	157	-	25	-	13	-	265	-	-	1	66	28	-	6	12	-
TOTAL US ZONE SEP 1946	-	2	17	-	-	-	5	3	5	1469	-	1	29	-	30	-	442	-	-	1	76	21	-	2	5	-
LAND BAVARIA	-	2	12	-	-	-	1	3	-	715	-	1	29	-	18	-	439	-	-	-	69	11	-	2	-	-
Unterfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ober und Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	2	-	205	-	-	-	-	7	-	153	-	-	-	48	2	-	-	-	-
Schwaben	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	-	-	3	-	5	-	29	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-
Oberbayern	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	117	-	-	26	-	2	-	257	-	-	-	8	6	-	1	-	-
LAND GREATER HESSE	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	409	-	-	2	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Kassel	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAND WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5	235	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	5	-
Baden	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	61	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-
Wuerttemberg	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	174	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-
BREMEN ENCLAVE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (US SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Figures are numbers of farms newly infected during the period.

Figure 36





Lithographed by
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